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Our Picture of the High Court of Impeachment.

We do not often allude, editorially, to the illustrations published in this journal. They are, in themselves, the best witnesses of their value as pictorial records of passing events. But, in presenting to the public the splendid engraving of "The High Court of Impeachment," contained in this number, we will take occasion to invite the popular attention to the fact that this picture, accurately representing one of the most interesting phases in the great trial, will be a most desirable acquisition to every household in the land, not only as a work of art, but as a memento of one of the most remarkable and important episodes in the history of the Republic. It should be framed and kept as an heirloom in every family that regards with interest the national destiny; for which in ordinary times are our security

the time will come when, to future generations, | from oppression. For a special purpose the this picture will tell, more eloquently than written words, its story of a crisis, the results of which none now can foresee, in the experiment of republicanism, that is now passing, perhaps, its most trying ordeal.

Commissioners of Police as Judges.

THERE is among our civic officials precisely that tendency to a jumble of executive with legislative functions which one might expect to find in a community which had just emerged from a terrible conflict with a foreign or domestic foe. One of the worst effects of such a struggle is, that at its close our citizens remain deprived of those rights which they had, during the period of disturbance, willingly sur-rendered in order that justice might be dealt swiftly and surely, unimpeded by the forms

exercise of extraordinary powers was tacitly allowed to the police authorities during the war, and now, the war having ceased, it is no less the duty of the police to refrain from the exercise of their special powers, than it is of every citizen to join in the determination that arbitrary and illegal arrests shall be stopped.

A case lately reported by one of our daily contemporaries will fully illustrate our meaning. It appears that one of the nightpolice had received and appropriated to his own use, and with the connivance of a private watchman, some articles taken from a store which had been found open, or insecurely tastened. The evidence was most clear against the officer, who had nothing to say in his own defense, and he was at once dismissed from the force and ordered to take the buttons off his police uniform.

Here it is manifest that the Police Commis-

sioners are at once judges, jury and executioners. They forget, or are careless as to the fact, that this is a community of Law, and that the law, before which all men are equal, lays down clearly what are offenses against it, the mode of proving those offenses, and the punishment to follow. Either Farsari was guilty of a felony, or he was not. If he was not guilty of felony, he could only have committed an indiscretion, and a mere indiscretion is not usually punished severely by the Board.

On the other hand, from the language used by the Commissioners, it is fair to presume that they regard the offense as of the gravest kind, and if so, we hold that the duty of the Board was to send the culprit to jail as accessory or principal in a felony. Instead of doing this, they order him to cut off his button the There are, of course, many infringements of the laws and discipline of the police force which yet are not crimes quoad the people, and for these an officer may very properly be dis-



Benj. F. Butler, Mass. F. Wilson, Iowa.

John A. Logan, Illinois.
Thomas Williams, Penn. John A. Bingham, Chic.

ed. But if an officer commit a felony while on duty, who does he offend against, the police, or the commonwealth? Messrs. Acton and Brennan answer "Against the police," and forthwith cut off his buttons; but we say, and the public will agree with us--" Against the commonwealth;"—and the Commissioners strangely neglected their duty in not sending the case to the District Attorney.

Farsari has been either too heavily punished if he is innocent, or too lightly punished if guilty. In either ease, under an accusation of felony, he is entitled to be tried by a jury of his peers, and the community is defrauded of its rights if, instead of the legal punishment provided for convicted felons, one is condemned by an unauthorized tribunal only to lose his employment and his buttons.

Another aspect of this affair is, that a policeofficer seems to enjoy an immunity in crime denied to a private citizen. Nobody can doubt that if Forsari had arrested a "party" for being accessory to the plunder of a carelessly closed store in collusion with the private watchman, that imprisonment for a long or short term would have followed conviction. Forsari will not arrest himself. The Commissioners of Police will not arrest him. And yet, if guilty at all, his guilt is the more heinous because he stole the property it was his duty to guard. Happy officers! whose sole punishment for the greatest crimes against the State is to be deprived of their badges, and to have their uniform buttons cut off! Perhaps the Board consider that exclusion from such a Paradise is the worst fate that could befall a man.

It is a most trite saying, "that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance." The dearest The dearest privilege of the citizen of a free country is exemption from frivolous and arbitrary arrest, and it is scarcely too much to say that without this security in our homes, the privileges of a republican form of government are an empty and vain boast. In addition to this case of the Police Commissioners winking at a felony by one of their officers, we have lately heard of a citizen being arrested in Wall street for no other offense than that of carrying a paper parcel under his arm at a late hour in the afternoon! Even worse than this was the wholesale arrest of a number of young ladies and gentlemen, who, with the written permission of the Mayor, were carrying out one of the festivities of the Jewish Church on the evening of the Christian Sabbath (this being the gravamen of the offense), and locking them up for hours in a police-cell. There is only one cure we know of for these high-handed measures, and that is -the creation of a healthy public spirit. They will end only when some sufferers have courage enough, time enough and money enough to sue police-officers making illegal, not to say, malicious arrests, and juries can be found who dare to award swinging and exemplary damages against those who violate our rights.

FRANK LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. 537 Pearl Street. New York.

NEW YORK, APRIL 11, 1868,

NOTICE is hereby given, that no one, exceptionself, is authorized to use the name of Frank Leslie, either for business transactions or for obtaining facilities and courtesies extended to the Process

Notice.

Our splendid engraving, 31 by 21 inches, of the "High Court of Impeachment," should be framed and preserved as a memento of the great national event it illustrates. The creases made by the folding can be removed by laying the piciure, slightly dampened, between two pieces of paper or linen, and passing a smoothing-iron, moderately heated, over the

The Water Supply of New York.

A discussion has been going on for some time in the Evening Post of this city with regard to the supply of water furnished to the city of New York in comparison with that of Philadelphia. The latest article in that paper on the subject, is a letter from Mr. Craven, Chief Engineer of the Croton Water Works. are fallible, and although Mr. Craven's letter is, in some respects, a complete answer to the complaints preferred against the water supply of New York as compared to that of Philadelphia, it still contains a few inaccuracies or omissions.

In the first place, with reference to the comparative amount of water supplied to buildings in the two cities respectively, Mr. Craven says that, while 92,993 buildings in Philadelphia receive an aggregate of 29,771,000 gallons of water daily, there is distributed to about 65,000 buildings in New York, each day, upward of 62,000 gallons, or, in other words, that the daily supply is only 320 gallons to each house in Philadelphia, against 964 gallons to each house in New York. This would be a fair comparison, if the fact was not notorious

building in this city depends to a great extent upon the topographical position of such building. Or, in other words, A, in one quarter of the city, is able to receive and waste much more than his rightful share, while B, in another quarter cannot get half or even a fourth of the quantity due him, owing not solely, as Mr. Craven thinks, to the wastefulness of A, but to the relative position of the two houses of A and B with reference to the water level of the reservoirs.

This is not the case in Philadelphia. The various water-works there have the forcing power needed to send an adequate and proportional quantity of water to every house they supply, irrespective of topographical position. This difference of supply in New York, therefore, is due to the want of sufficient elevation of the supplying reservoirs.

Mr. Craven very justly attributes a good deal of the trouble in obtaining water to the wastefulness of citizens in allowing their faucets to remain open day and night through the cold weather, and says that "this, and this alone, is the cause of the evil of which complaint is made." But the same, or nearly the same, insufficiency of water has been felt in summer as in winter, the accidents of frost excepted. There has been the same failure to run of faucets in upper floors during certain hours of the day in July as in January. Finally, with regard to the custom of letting the water flow, during winter, in public or private houses, Mr. Craven may be right in his assertion that this waste is less in the former than in the latter, but he does not give the explanation of such wastefulness, which is simply this: the manner of constructing buildings in this city, whether for private or public use, is frequently so faulty with reference to the introduction and distribution of the waterpipes, that these are constantly subject to frost in sudden and severe changes of temperature, and that the habit of letting the water flow continually through them has been a ssary measure of self-protection.

Foundlings in Russia.

THERE is no country in Europe where that eculiar morality which encourages Foundling Hospitals is so general as it is in Russia. The number of foundlings is enormous, more than twice that of France, which has been erroneously thought the loosest nation in this respect. The Russian Government takes care of its foundlings, too, as far as it can. The Foundling Hospital in Moscow is the largest institution of the kind in the whole world. A gentleman, who has recently visited this great establishment, gives an interesting description of its capacity and organization.

This hospital was founded in 1766, by the Empress Elizabeth. One million of dollars are annually devoted to its support. Twelve thousand foundlings are admitted every year. It contains also a savings or Lombard bank, wherein all sums left for the foundlings by those who deposit them are kept at interest for their benefit.

Children are not left secretly at the door of this hospital, as in some other countries. They are openly taken by their parents or friends into a room set apart for this purpose. Here each awaits his or her turn in file. Two questions only are asked by the receiving officer 1st. Has the child been baptized? 2d. If so, by what name? The answers are then recorded, the infant registered, a printed number placed round its neck, and a duplicate of the same on its cot or crib.

A receipt is also handed to the bearer of the child, repeating this number, and giving permission to the bearer not only to visit the foundling, but even to claim it at any period up to its attaining the age of ten years.

The child being thus received and labeled, is passed into another apartment, and handed to the future foster-parent, she being the woman who happens at the moment to stand at the head of the list among a number who are always waiting in attendance. women are often peasants from the country, who have been depositors of their own children but a few hours before, or else mothers who have left their own children in the country to be brought up by hand, attracted by the wages provided them tutions.

These infants are not all illegitimate, many of them being left by parents who are too poor to support them, or who are at service, and therefore unable to attend to them.

There are several thousand nurses in this hospital, seven hundred being counted in a single hall or ward. The discipline is strict, and a different style of dress or uniform is worn in each ward.

When the children are grown old enough to labor for their own support, if they are not claimed, the Government employs them, or puts them out to a service or trade. majority of them, however, are reclaimed by their families before this period arrives.

The system is a curious and instructive one Mr. Johnson's term.

that the proportionate supply of water to each | for the contemplation of the moralist and student of social science.

American Women in Paris

AMERICAN ladies, if the correspondents of the London journals are to be trusted, seem to have attained a very conspicuous position in Paris society, and the papers are never weary of praising their beauty and recording their movements. Mr. G. A. Sala writes to the London Telegraph:

"To-day was celebrated, with greatéclai, the marriage of M. Leon Goetz and Miss Stone, daughter of an American gentleman, formerly as well known in Rome as he is now in Paris. The marriage may be described as 'international,' and so France, England and America were well represented there. When you say there are American girls at any fete or coremony in Paris, you practically assert that there were very pretty people present. It is not now, as in the good old times, when England—and, barring England; Russis—supplied the freshness and beauty of the flowers which make up the bouquet of a Paris ball-room. Now, the exotics come from American houses, and, in truth, are very nice exotics indeed."

And here Mr. Sala goes on to give a number of the American beauties "special puffs" by name. This practice, and that of publishing the "points" of young women, as the sporting papers do those of race-horses, is in questionable taste, and ought to be offensive to those who are thus made notorious. Unhappily, it does not appear to be so, at home or abroad. In Paris, hitherto, the names of women which it was considered safe to use in the newspapers were generally, if not always, those of the demimonde. But now, it seems, the impertinence has spread without reproof, so as to include many of our countrywomen, and to draw out the following criticism and censure from the Paris correspondent of the Tribune:

the following criticism and censure from the Paris correspondent of the Tribuse:

"It is a fact past question that, thanks to the commendable efforts of certain of our more or less fair countrywomen in Paris this season, our countrywomen in general, the reputation of being the queerest, fastest and loosest, most amusing and questionable females that civilization, or the want of it, has yet produced.

"The names of American girls, which I will not record here, out of regard for their rich but honest parents, are daily readable in the same newspaper catalogue of notoriety with the most shamelessly celebrate of Travaket. I have now before me a file of a daily respectable political Paris newspaper. In its Jenkins column, notice, as otien as twice a week, the names of the dress circle of the Italian Opera. The list of female notoriety is made up prime of more or less reputable married females, distinguished by their husbands' position in the diplomatic, or by their own in the established fashionable social world of Paris; secondly, of unmarried females. Now of these last you can safely make two classes. The first class of mademoiselles, who get printed in the list of notable females in the dress circle of the Italian Opera, is made up of the more eminent members of the brillian demi-mode or demi-rep society of Paris; the second class of unmarried women, whose names get into print in the Jenkins columns of decent newspapers by attracting Jenkins's and the public attention by their beauty and the costliness of their low-neck dresses, is invariably made up of American girls. No English miss, no French (virtuous) mademoiselle, will ever be found in the same paragraph that couples Julia Barucci and Cora Pearl with the Mademoiselle Americanies.

"This collocation in point of the names of unmarried French and American misses, leads to their commonness of themes in clubs and café colloquy, to which no American gentleman listening has a "gibt to object. Mind that. If American girls and women will insist in exposing themselve

A Special Presidential Election.

In the speculations as to what would follow on the removal of the President, in the Executive administration of the country, we do not remember having seen any reference to the law of March 1, 1792, relating to the case of vacancies in the office of President and Vice-President, "from removal, death, resignation,

It is well understood that when the office of President becomes vacant, the Vice-President becomes President; and in case of his death, removal, or other cause, the President of the Senate succeeds to the position, or if there be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives. But, according to the act referred to, neither the President of the Senate nor the Speaker of the House can act as President until the end of the terms of the officers to whose places they have succeeded. On the contrary, they can only act until the following 4th of March, and meantime there must be a special election of President and Vice-President.

We will suppose that Mr. Johnson is removed and that Mr. Wade becomes Acting The law says that then "the President. Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and published in the newspapers, specifying that Electors shall be chosen or appointed within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December next ensuing," who shall proceed to elect a President and Vice-President, who shall assume the duties of their respective offices on the 4th day of March ensuing.

In the present case this special election would coincide with the regular election, but it does not appear that the Secretary of State can omit to order it all the same. If this were the first year of Mr. Johnson's administration, Mr. Wade would succeed, but only for the time being, and until a new election could be had. As it is, always supposing Mr. Johnson is removed, he will serve out what remains of

About Many Things

We have just opened diplomatic relations with the toy kingdom of Greece, and have accredited a Minister to its court. The population of the country is 1,332,500, and it has a debt of \$65,000,000 with accredit of \$65,000 000, with a revenue of \$4,500,000. Public a are conducted by an employé, paid out of the public funds, to every fifty of the people. There is an army of 8,457 soldiers. The personal cost of the king is \$214,900 per annum. Evidently the cost of government in Greece is inversely to its importance.—The engineer in charge of the Central Pacific Railway reports that he has completed the tunnel through the summit of the Sierra Nevada, is descending the western slope of the range, and will soon reach the open country of the Great rails every day. At this rate, the line will soon connect the Atlantic with the Pacific.—It was:
Louis, ex-King of Bavaria, who died on the 29th of February, and not young Louis, the reigning king. The defunct will be remembered here chiefly as the king whose fancy for Lola Montes, the dancer, caused an emeute in Munich, and cost him his throne. His claim to be remembered in Bavaria is, however, a better one. By extreme economy he saved enough money out of the revenue and his own income to rebuild Munich and convert it into a capital of Art. Not possessed of any originality, his rebuildings were failures, and Munich is a city full of poor imitations of Italian capitals, a regular show place. The king did, however, collect art treasures of value, and attract artists by his patronage, till it is believed that there are more sculptors in Munich than beersellers.- Every schoolboy knows something about the Grand Lama of Thibet, and everybody will be interested in knowing further that the Grand Lamaship will expire with this generation, the present Grand Lama, a boy, being the thir-teenth, after which there are to be no more trans-migrations. It is a curious fact that all the four Lamaships, or sovereignties held by a religious tenure, now existing in the world, are in trouble of one kind or another. The Khalif is staving off bankruptcy by loans from week to week, the Pope is hemmed in by secular enemies, the Mikado is under arrest by his nobles, and the Grand Lama is the last of his race. The reverence for that kind of thing, i. e., for the visible representation on earth of the Supreme government, seems to be dying out everywhere.—The London Spectator has the following terse criticism on Mr. David N. Lord's "Visions of Paradise": "An epio in twelve books without a subject and without an incident is too much for either human or critical endurance. Mr. Lord is his own publisher: we fear he will be his own public."—Accounts from Zanzibar, dated the 10th of November, confirm the impression that Dr. Livingstone is not dead, or at least that he did not perish at the time and place, and in the manner so circumstantially de-tailed.—The belief expressed by some geologists that naphtha would be found in the Caucasus has been realized. A boring, 276 feet deep, near Ku-aaco, has struck a source of this liquid, which yielded 1,500 barrels daily for one month; more recently a second source has been discovered near the former, from which the naptha jets to a height of forty feet, at the rate of 6,000 barrels daily.

—The foreign papers are making merry over Mr. Seward's letter to the President regarding the misunderstanding of the latter with Gen. Grant. They say the Secretary's testimony wanders vaguely round the point, grafting circumlocution on circumlocution, qualification on qualification, and ending by explaining chiefly what Mr. Seward did not suppose—a very inexhaustible subject. For instance, to take a brief specimen:—"I did not understand General Grant as denying, nor as explicitly admitting these statements in the form and full extent to which you made them. mission of them was rather indirect and circumstantial, though I did not understand it to be an evasive one." Did forty-five words ever succeed in coasting a subject with a more successfully averted glance?-

Curved in the line of beauty, Straight is the line of duty; Walk by the last, and thou wilt see The other ever follow thee.

Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, retorts very fairly on the ex-rebels, who are howling so terribly about negro supremacy, etc. He says: "Negro testimon", negro suffrage, and negro elevation generally, are the result of the Rebellion brought on by the slaveholders themselves. The ghost of Slavery haunts these practical Abolitionists-Southern Rebels-at every step in the successive stages of the negro's advancement to the rights of manhood. Upon nothing are they more sensitive than to see this African Mordecai sitting in the king's gate."—Dodger is a word that we should have thought was not very old in English; yet here it is in 1611: "Tergiversaleur: a flincher, shrinker, starter, hafter, dodger, paulterer."
Cotgrave, the old dictionary-maker, had not a good opinion of the word, for he puts it in bad company under another heading: "Cagueraffe: m. A base micher, scuruie hagler, lowsie dodger.

THE London Saturday Review, commenting on American affairs, observes, apropos of the present struggle between the Legislative Executive power now going on in Washington:

"The great increase of the power of Congress may perhaps be legitimate and necessary, for it is impossi-ble to regulate the whole government of a great country for ever by the terms of any written docu-ment."

Of the Reconstruction Acts, it says:

"The repeated necessity for patching and darning nem proceeds in part from legislative carelessness, ut in the main H must be attributed to the inherent ifficulty of a novel and paradoxical task."

And as regards our financial tinkerings, it adds:

"The uncertainty which attaches to the American character for integrity is indicated by the price of securities which may be bought to pay an interest of between eight and nine per cent, while English

and, like all strangers, he went out to take a stroll [

along the Boulevards.

He had reached that of Montmartre as the hought, chronicled above, occurred to him.

It could scarce have been suggested by any

thing he there saw. Passing and meeting him were the Parisian people—citizens of a free Republic, with a President of their own choice. The bluff bourgeois, with sa femme linked on his left arm, and sa fille, perhaps a pretty child, hand-led, on his right. Behind him it might be a brace of gayly dressed grisettes, close followed by a couple of the young dorés, exchanging stealthy glance or bold repartee.

Here and there a party of students, released from the studies of the day, a group of promen-aders of both sexes, ladies and gentlemen, who had sallied out to enjoy the fine weather and the walk upon the broad smooth banquette of the Boulevard, all chatting in tranquil strain, unsus-picious of danger, as if they had been sauntering along a rural road, or the strand of some quiet ring-place

A sky over them serene as that which may have canopied the garden of Eden: an atmosphere around so mild that the doors of the cares had been thrown open, and inside could be seen the true Parisian flaneur—artist or author—seated by the marble-topped table, sipping his eau sucré, slipping the spare sugar lumps into his pocket for home use in his six francs-a-week garret, and dividing his admiration between the patent-leather shoes on his feet and the silken-dressed damsels who passed and repassed along the flagged pavement in front.

It was not from observation of these Parisian peculiarities that Maynard had been led to make the remark we have recorded. But from a scene to which he had been witness on the preceding

night. Straying through the Palais Royal, then called "National," he had entered the Café de Mil Colonnes, the noted resort of the Algerine officers. With the recklessness of one who seeks adventure for its own sake, and who has been accustomed to having it without stint, he soon found himself amidst men unaccustomed to introductions. Paying freely for their drinks—to which, truth compels me to say, as far as in their purses they corresponded—he was soon clinking cups with them, and listening to their sentiments. He could not help remarking the recurrence of that toast that since brought humiliation to France:

"Vive l'Empereur!"
At least a dozen times was it drank during the evening—each time with an enthusiasm that sounded ominous in the ears of the republican soldier. There was a unanimity too that rendered it the more impressive. He knew that the French President was aiming at Empire; but up to that hour he could not believe in the possibility

of his achieving it.

As he drank with the Chasseurs-d'Afrique in the Café de Mil Colonnes, he saw it was not only possible but proximate; and that ere long Louis Napoleon would either wrap his shoulders in the Imperial purple or in a shroud.

The thought stung him to the quick. Even in that company he could not conceal his chagrin. He gave expression to it in a phrase, half in soliloquy, half meant for the ear of a man who appeared the most moderate among the enthusiasts around him.

"Pauvre France!" was the reflection.

"Pauvre France!" cried a fierce-looking but diminutive sous-lieutenant of Zouaves, catching up the phrase, and turning toward the man wh had given utterance to it.

"Pauvre France! Pourquoi, monsieur?"
"I pity France," said Maynard, "if you intend

making an Empire of it."
"What's that to you?" angrily rejoined the Zouave lieutenant, whose beard and moustache, meeting over his mouth, gave a hissing utterance to his speech. "What does it concern you, mon-

"Not so fast, Virocq!" interposed the officer to whom Maynard had more particularly ad-dressed himself. "This gentleman is a soldier like ourselves. But he is an American, and of course believes in the Republic. We have all our

political inclinings. That's no reason why we should not be friends socially—as we are here!"

Virocq, after making a survey of Maynard, who did not quail before his scrutiny, seemed contented with the explanation. At all events he satisfied his wounded patriotism by once more turning to the clique of his comrades, tossing his glass on high, and once more vociferating "Vive l'Empereur

It was the remembrance of this scene of last night that led Maynard to reflect, when passing along the Boulevard, there was mischief in the atmosphere of Paris.

He became more convinced of it as he walked on toward the Boulevard de Bastille. There the stream of promenaders showed groups of a different aspect: for he had gone beyond the point where the genteel bourgoisie takes its turn; where patent leather boots and eau sucrée e to a Blouses were intermingled with the everage. throng, while the casernes on both sides of the street were filled with soldiers, drinking with-out stint, and what seemed stranger still, with their officers along with them!

With all his republican experiencecampaign of Mexico-even under the exigencies of the relaxed discipline brought about by the proximity of death upon the battle-field, the revolutionary leader could not help astonishment this. He was still more surprised to see the French people—along the street—even the blouses submitting to repeated insults put upon them by those things in uniform—the former stout stalward fellows-the latter, most of them, diminutive ruffians—despite their big breeches and swaggering gait, looking more like monkeys than men!

m such a scene, back toward Moutmartre

he turned with disgust.

While retracing his steps, he reflected:

"If the French people allow themselves to be bullied by such bavards as these, it's no business of mine. They don't deserve to be free."

He was on the Boulevard des Italiens as he made this reflection, heading on for the widening way of the Rue de la Paix. He had already no

troops were passing along the pavement; and taking station at the corners of the streets. Detachments occupied the casernes and cafés, not in serious, soldier-like sobriety, but calling imperiously for refreshments, and drinking without

in serious, soldier-like sobriety, but calling imperiously for refreshments, and drinking without thought or pretense of payment. The barkeeper refusing them was threatened with a blow, or the thrust of a sabre!

The promenaders on the pave were rudely accosted. Some of them pushed aside by half-intoxicated squads, that passed them on the double-quick, as if bent on some exigent duty.

Seeing this, some parties had taken to the side streets to regain their houses. Others supposing it only a soldierly freak—the return from a Presidential review—were disposed to take it in good part; and thinking the thing would soon be over, still stayed upon the Boulevard.

Maynard was among those who remained.

Interrupted by the passing of a company of Zouaves, he had taken stand upon the steps of a house, near the embouchure of the Rue de Vivienne. With a soldier's eye he was scrutinizing these military vagabonds, supposed to be of Arab race, but whom he knew to be the scourings of the Parisian streets, disguised under the turbans of Mohammed. He did not think in after years such types of military would be imitated in the land he had left behind, with full pride in its chivalry.

He saw that they were already half intoxicated.

after years such types of military would be imitated in the land he had left behind, with full pride in its chivalry.

He saw that they were already half intoxicated, staggering after their leader in careless fi.e, little regarding the commands called back to them. Out of the ranks they were dropping off, in twos and threes, entering the oafes, or accosting whatever citizen chanced to challenge their attention. In the doorway where Maynard had drawn up, a young girl had also taken refuge. She was a pretty creature and somewhat elegantly dressed; withal of modest appearance. She may have been "grisette," or "cocotte." It mattered not to Maynard, who had not been regarding her.

But her fair proportions had caught the eye of one of the passing Zouaves; who parting from the ranks of his comrades, rushed up the steps and insisted upon kissing her!

The girl appealed to Maynard, who, without giving an instant to reflection, seized the Zouave by the collar, and with a kick sent him staggering from the steps.

the colar, and with a kick sent him staggering m the steps.

A shout of "Secours!" traversed along the e, and the whole troop halted, as if surprised a sudden assault of Arabs. The officer leading them came running back, and stood confront of the stranger.

ing the stranger.

"Saaré!" he cried.

"It's you, monsieur! you who go against the Empire!"

Maynard recognized the ruffian, who on the night before had disputed with him in the Café

night before had disputed with him in the Cafe de Mil Colonnes.

"Bon!" cried Virocq, before Maynard could make either protest or reply. "Lay hold upon him, comrades! Take him back to the guard-house in the Champs Elysees, You'll repent your interference, monsieur, in a country that calls for the Empire and order. Vive F.Empereur!"

percur!"
Half a dozen crimson-breeched ruffians springing from the ranks threw themselves around
Maynard, and commenced dragging him along
the Boulevard.

It required this number to conquer and carry

It required this number to conquer and carry him away.

At the corner of the Rue de la Paix a strange tableau was presented to his eyes. Three ladies, accompanied by three gentlemen, were spectators of his humiliation. Promenading upon the pavement, they had drawn up on one side to give passage to the soldiers who had him in charge.

Notwithstanding the haste in which he was carried past them, he saw who they were: Mrs. Girdwood and her girls—Richard Swinton; Louis Lucas and his acolyte, attending upon them!

There was no time to think of them, or why they were there. Dragged along by the Zouaves, occasionally cursed and cuffed by them, absorbed in his own wild rage, Maynard only occupied himself with thoughts of vengeance. It was to him an hour of agony—the agony of an impotent anger!

CHAPTER XXXIII. -- A NATION'S MURDER.

"Ma Gawd!" exclaimed Swinton. "It's that fellaw, Maynard! You remember him, ladies? The fellaw who, at Newpawt, wan away, after gwosely insulting me, without giving me the oppawtunity of obtaining the satisfaction of a gentleman?"

"Come, come, Mr. Swinton!"

pawtunty of obtaining the satisfaction of a gentieman?"

"Come, come, Mr. Swinton!" said Lucas, interposing. "I don't wish to contradict you; but you'll excuse me for saying that he didn't exactly run away. I think I ought to know."

The animus of Lucas's speech is easily explained. He had grown deadly hostile to Swinton. And no wonder. After pursuing the Fifth avenue heiress all through the Continental tour, and as he supposed with fair prospect of success, he was once more in danger of being outdone by his English rival, freshly returned to the field.

"My dear Mr. Lucas," responded Swinton, "that's all vewy twue. The fellaw, as you say, wote me a lettaw, which did not weach me in pwoper time. But that was no weason why he should have stolen away and left no adwess faw me to find him!"

find him!'

d him?"
"He didn't steal away," quietly rejoined Lucas.
"Well," said Swinton, "I won't argue the quesm. Not with you, my deaw Iwend, at ail

the it mean?" interposed Mrs. Gird-aug the ill feeling between the suitors and with the design of turning it off. tell?"
"Pawhaps he has committed some kwine?"

"That's not likely, sir," sharply asserted Cor-

nelia.
"Aw—aw. Well, Miss Inskip, I may be wong in calling it kwime. Its a question of fwaseology; but I've been told that this Mr. Maynard is one of those wed wepublicans who would destroy society, weligion, in shawt, everything. No doubt, he has been meddling heaw in Fwance, and that's the cause of his being a pwisoner. At least I suppose so."

suppose so."

Julia had as yet said nothing. She was gazing after the arrested man, who had cease? struggling against his captors, and was beir hurried off out of sight.

To the mind of the proud girl there was a

Each moment the turmoil increased, the crowd also augmenting from streams pouring in by the side streets. Citizens became mingled with the soldiery, and here and there could be heard angry shouts and speeches of remonstrance.

All at once, and as if by a preconcerted signal, came the crisis.

It was preconcerted, and by a signal only entrusted to the leaders.

A shot fired in the direction of the Madeliene from a gun of largest calibre, becomed along the Boulevards, and went reverberating over all Paris. It was distinctly heard in the distant Bastille, where the sham barricaders were listening for it. It was quickly followed by another, heard in like manner. Answering to it rose the shout, "Vive la Republique—Rouge et Democratique !"
But it was not heard for long. Almost instantaneously was it drowned by the roar of cannon, and the rattling of musketry, mingled with the imprecations of ruffians in uniform rushing along the street.

The fivelight commencing at the Bastille did not

and the rattling of musketry, mingled with the imprecations of ruffians in uniform rushing along the street.

The fusillade commencing at the Bastille did not long stay there. It was not intended that it should; nor was it to be confined to the sans culcities and ouvriers. Like a stream of fire—the ignited train of a mine—it swept along the Boulevaris, blazing and crackling as it went, striking down before it man and woman, blouse and bourgeoise, student and shopkeeper, in short all who had gone forth for a promenade on that awful afternoon. The sober husband with wife on one arm and child on the other, the gay grisette with her student protector, the unsuspicious stranger, lady or gentleman, were alike prostrated under that leaden shower of death. People rushed screaming toward the doorways, or attempted to escape through side streets. But here too they were met by men in uniform, Chasseurs and Zouaves, who with foaming lips and checks black from the biting of cartridges, drove them back before sabre and bayonet, impaling them by scores, amidst hoarse shouts and fiendish cachinnation, as of manicas let forth to indulge in a wild saturnalia of death!

nation, as of maniacs let forth to indulge in a wild saturnalia of death!

And it continued till the pave was heaped with dead bodies, and the gutters ran blood; till there was nothing more to kill, and cruelty stayed its stroke for want of a victim!

A dread episode was that massacre of the 2nd of December, striking terror to the heart, not only of Paris, but France.

In fear and trembling it holds it to this hour!

THE HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT, In Session in the U. S. Senate Chamber at

Washington, D. C., for the Trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.— Benjamin R. Curtis, Esq., of Counsel for the Defense, Reading the Answer to the Articles of Impeachment, on Monday, March 23d. 1868.

For the first time since the creation of our nationality the Chief Magistrate of the Republic has been brought to trial upon charges of high crimes and misdemeanors. Not only in its singularity but in the misdemeanors. Not only in its singularity but in the vast political importance of the event, this trial is fraught with features of intense interest to the public. From the commencement of the proceedings of impeachment in the House of Representatives we have endeavored to give accurate illustrations of the men, the localities and the incidents that are prominently associated with this remarkable judicial movement, and our magnificent engraving, published in this number and representing what may be designated as the opening of the High Court of Impeachment. as she opening of the High Court of Impeachment, will be valuable to every household as a national and

historical picture.

The Senate Chamber at Washington on the 23d of at March was a centre of attraction to the residents of the seat of government and those sojourning there. That day had been fixed for the reading of the President's answer to the Articles of Impeschment. The weather was propitious, inviting with its spring-time loveliness ageneral outpouring of the population toward it.e Capitol. Those who were fortunate enough to secure tickets of admission througed at an early hour into the galleries of the Senate Chamber. Two-thirds of those present were ladies, and their brilliant and costly toilets brightened a scene that might other-wise, in its significance, have been sombre. On the or of the Senate Chamber some three hundred people assembled at the appointed hour, composed of the Senators, the members of the House, and others enti-tled by their official position to be present.

tled by their official position to be present.

At one o'clock precisely Mr. Wade struck the ros.

trum with his gavel, and the Senate was transformed
into a High Court of Impeachment. The Chief Justice
called the Court to order and the judicial proceedings off out of sight.

In the mind of the proud girl there was a thought, Maynard might have felt proud of inthat have siready been published by the daily jourChilda, De

spiring. In that moment of his humiliation he knew not that the most beautifu woman on the Boulevard had him in her heart with a deep interest, and a sympathy for his misfortune—whatever it might be.

"Can nothing be done, mamma?"

"For what, Julia?"

"Mell do we could we—strangers like us?"

"Our Minister, mamma. You remember Captain Maynard has fought under the American flag. He would be entitled to its protection. Shall we go to the Embassey?"

"We'ld better get out of the irway. Look yonder Julia?"

"We'ld better get out of the irway. Look yonder Julia?"

"It was as Mra, Girdwood had said. From the side streets, and talking angrily to the people!"

It was as Mra, Girdwood had said. From the side streets, and talking angrily to the people!"

Here and there one dropped off, throwing itself into battery and unlimbering as if for action. Before, or alongside them, galloped squadrons of cavalry, lancers, ouirassiers, and conspicuously the Chassesur-d'Alfique—tit tools selected for the task that was before them.

All wore and here could be peepled by drivers who appeared drunk!

Here and there one dropped off, throwing itself into battery and unlimbering as if for action. Before, or alongside them, galloped squadrons of cavalry, lancers, ouirassiers, and conspicuously the Chassesur-d'Alf

The members of the Committee elected by the House of Representatives to manage the Impeachment of President Johnson have charge of a mission so important to the national welfure, that, naturally, the popular gaze is directed toward them with a degree of curiosity and interest rarely excited by individuals in the discharge of official functions. They form, indeed, a conspicuous group upon that stage where the great political drama of the day is being enacted. It is that group, so intimately associated with the present crisis in our national his/ory that we represent in the engraving upon our front page.

engraving upon our front page.

The engraving is from a magnificent photograph by Brady & Co., of Washington, who, having succeeded through his indefatigable agent, E. L. Townsend, in inducing the members of the Committee to sit together, have produced a picture that, for fidelity of likeness and strength of expression, is well worthy of their cele-

brated gallery.

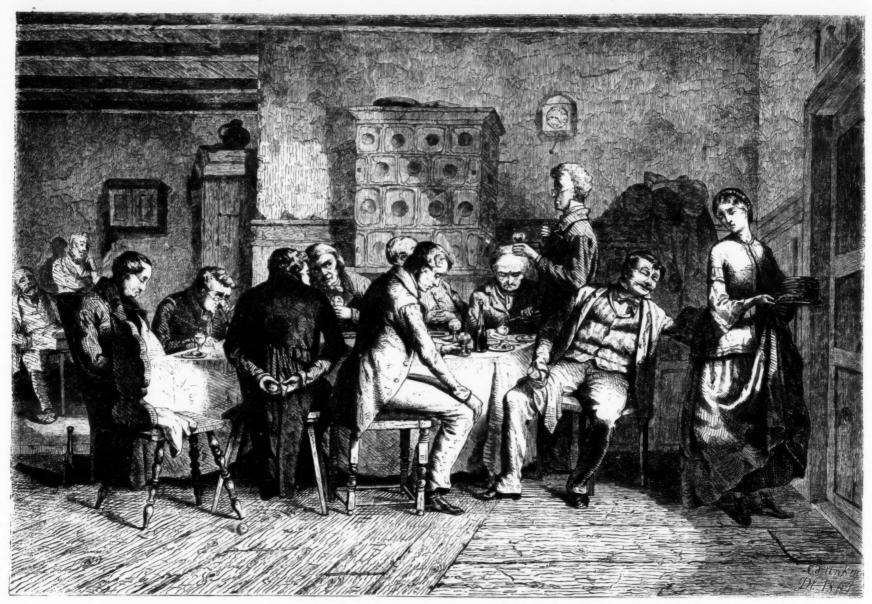
It is not inopportune to allude brie iy to the prominent events in the careers of the gentlemen whose portraits we present to the public.

portraits we present to the public.

John A. Brischam, of Cadiz, Ohio, was born at Mercer, Penn., in 1815; received an academic education; passed two years in a printing office; was a student of Franklin College, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in 1840; was District-Attorney for Tucarawas County, Ohio, from 1846 until 1849; was Chairman of the Managers of the House in the Impeachment of Judge Humphreys, impeached of high treason in 1863; was appointed by Mr. Lincoln U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, which he declined; was appointed by Mr. Lincoln U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, which he declined; was appointed by Judge Advocate in the Court of Claims; was Special Judge Advocate in the trial of the assassination consurators in 1865; was elected to the 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th and 39th Congress, and was re-elected to the 40th Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,568 votes against 11,947 votes for Mitchner, Democrat.

THADDEUS STEVERS, of Lancaster, Penn., was born in Caledonia County, Vermont, April 4, 1792; graduated at Dartmouth College, and removed to Penneylvania in 1814; while teacher in an academy he studied law, and was admitted to the bar; was a member of the State Ometican Convention in 1838; removed to Lancaster, Penn., in 1842; was elected to the State Constitutional Convention in 1838; removed to Lancaster, Penn., in 1842; was a lected to the State, 32d, 36th, 37th, 38th, and 30th Congress, and was re-elected to the the Ongress as a Republican, receiving 14,289 votes against \$,675 votes for Equipolita, Democrat.

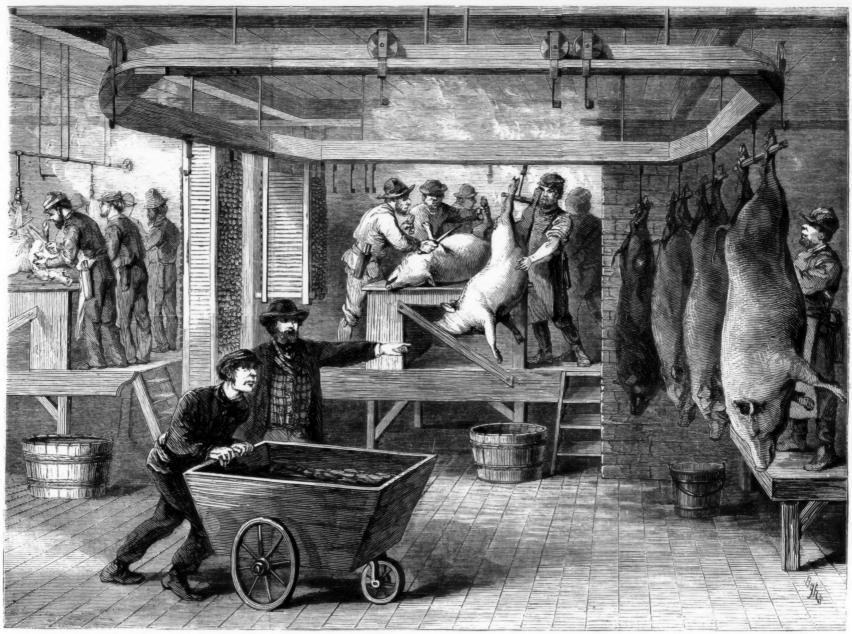
George S Gourwell, of Groton Mass., was born at Scores S Bourwell, of Groton Mass., was born at previous to 1850, when he studied law and '50; was descreted by the Board of Overseers of Harvard College from 1850 to 1860; was a member of the Legislature of Pennash of Massachusetts in 1851, '22; was Secretary of the State Bank Commissioner of Harvard College from 1860 to 1860; was a clected to the Fortieth Congress, and re-elected law; was a mem



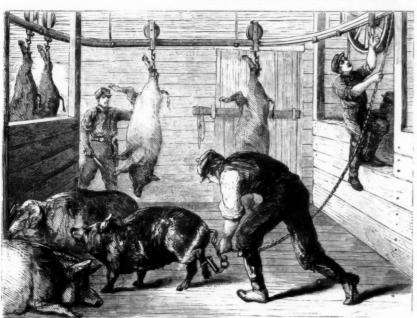
THE "TOAST."-FROM THE ORIGINAL, BY C. D'UNKER, DUSSELDORF.-SEE PAGE 59.



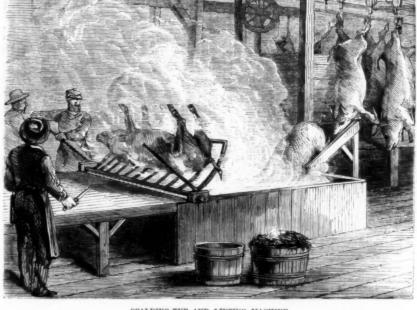
FIREING IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.—FROM A SECTCH BY JAS. E. TAYLOR.—SEE PAGE 59.



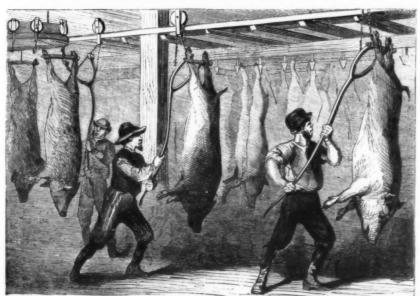
CLEANING AND DRESSING HOGS - THE RAILWAY AT THE ABATTOIR AT COMMUNIPAW, N. J.—SEE PAGE 59.



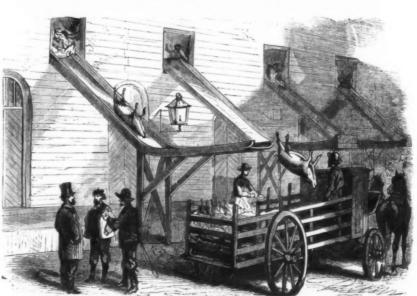
KILLING HOGS AT THE ABATTOIR, COMMUNIPAW, N. J.



SCALDING-TUB AND LIFTING MACHINE.



REMOVING THE HOGS TO DESING DEPARTMENT.



LOADING FOR MARKET—THE HOG SHOOTS.

APRIL

APRIL has searched the Winter land, And found her petted flowers again; She kissed them to unfold their leaves, She coaxed them with her sun and rain, And filled the grass with green content. And made the weeds and clover vain.

Her fairies climb the naked trees. And set green caps on every stalk; Her primroses peep bashfully m borders of the garden walk; And in the reddened maple-tops Her blackbird gossips sit and talk.

She greets the patient evergreens, She gets a store of ancient gold, Gives tasseled presents to the breeze, And teaches rivers songs of old—
Then shakes the trees with stolen March winds.

And laughs to hear the cuckoo scold.

Sometimes, to fret the sober sun, She pulls the clouds across his face; But finds a snow-drift in the woods, Grows meek again, and prays his grace; Waite till the last white wreath is gone, And drops arbutus in the place

Her crocuses and violets Give all the world a gay "Good year!" Tall irises grow tired of green,
And get themselves a purple gear; And tiny buds that lie asleep On hill and field, her summons hear.

She rocks the saucy meadow-cups The sunset's heart anew she dyes; She fills the dusk of deepest woods
With vague sweet sunshine and surprise, And wakes the periwinkles up

To watch her with their wide, blue eye

At last she deems her work is done, And finds a willow rocking-chair, Dons spectacles of apple-buds, Kerchief and cap of almonds rare, And sits, a very grandmother, Shifting her sunshine-needles, there.

And when she sees the deeper suns That usher in the happy May, She sighs to think her time is past, And weeps because she cannot stay, And leaves her tears upon the grass, And turns her face and glides away.

(In the stories of Count Ponson du Tirail there is a peculiar element of romance and dramatic interest, that has given him an extraordinary popularity as a sensation writer, even in Paris, where an author of that description has no easy task to keep in advance of the many competitors in the field. The Petit Journal, of Paris, in which the serials of Ponson du Tirail are published, can beast a larger circulation than any journal in the world, and owes much of its success to the pen of the high-born novelist, one of whose stories we commence in this number.]

Story of a Hunting Knife.

BY COUNT PONSON DU TIRAIL.

CHAPTER I.

In 1787 my grandfather was an officer in the Royal Guards. The guards were alternately six months on leave and six months on duty. The regiment was composed of six companies, three of which were consequently always on furlough. When relieved from duty, most of the guardsmen visited their homes, and as there were few public conveyances in those days, those that dwelt in the distant provinces made the journey on horseback, purchasing a strong-limbed traveling horse, that, on their return to Paris, they disposed of, and procured a remount at the stables of the royal

Now, in the month of October, 1787, my grandfather was traveling in this way on the road from Paris to Lyons, returning to his family with a regular furlough, signed Beaveau and Montbarry, the signatures of the captain of his company and of the minister of war.

The day before he had passed through the little Burgundian town of Auxerre, and was proceeding toward Clamecy after a night's rest at a village called Courson.

One league from Courson, his horse cast a shoe: he was compelled for that day to change the programme of his march, and concluded to stop at the first hamlet on the route.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, after having passed through a large forest, he perceived, in the depths of a glen, crowned with lofty trees, a chateau and a village.

The manor-house and village bore the name of

The village numbered a hundred hearthstones at the most; the manor-house was rather a fine habitation, the residence of a nobleman of ripe age, the Viscount de Mailly, who dwelt there in absolute seclusion and in perfect isolation.

For ten years the viscount had never passed beyond the hedge that enclosed his park, nor had crossed the threshold of any of his neighbors.

The viscount had a very beautiful wife and no children. His wife was as much a recluse as himself, and the servants at the chateau, when questioned, answered that their master was always sombre, and that their mistress wept very often, without that any one could divine the cause of

However, the viscount was hospitable; when a stranger, belated or lost in the woods, knocked at the door of the manor-house, he was received with an carnest courtesy. The stranger remained at the chateau as long as he chose, the viscount assumed to be delighted with his company, and little of it.' occupied himself every day in properly doing the konors of the establishment; but if the stranger

ventured to question the viscount about his neighbors, or expressed astonishment at never seeing a visitor from the surrounding country stop at the gate of the manor-house, then the chatelain became grave, melancholy and ill-humored.

Fouronne, like most of the villages of France before the Revolution, was destitute of any kind of hostelry, and possessed barely a wine-shop where the peasants came to get drunk on Sunday.

Therefore the traveler was spared the embar-rassment of making a choice, and he was under

rassment of making a choice, and ne was under the necessity of applying at the door of the cha-teau if he wished to obtain habitable quarters. That was just what my grandfather old. A park, of considerable dimensions, but uncul-tivated and of wild aspect, extended around the chateau, which was seen at the end of an avenue of linden and chestnut trees. At the entrance to this park there was a paled gate, to which hung a chain that connected with a bell on the roof of the chateau.

The clanging of this bell when the chain was agitated was dismal; it seemed as if awakening echoes that slept and inmates long since dead.

An old servant, taciturn and gloomy, who resembled an aged dog that perpetually gnaws and defends a bone, came at the summons of strangers and asked with cold politeness the object of their visit.

"My good man," said my grandfather, "does your master, who, by the way I have not the honor of knowing, give hospitality to a gentleman whose horse is lame and who can find no hostelry upon his road?"

"Are you a stranger in these parts, sir?" "I come from Paris; I am a Body Guards-

"If monsieur will follow me," replied the servant with a bow, "the Viscount de Mailly, my master, will be very glad to welcome you."

And the servant opened the gate and the guardsman entered without leaving the saddle. The mysterious manner of the valet, the disor-dered condition of the park, the gloomy appearance of the chateau seen through trees whose foliage had been thinned by the winds of autumn, all this expressed a sentiment of originality that would have seduced the most matter-of-fact spirit, the most indolent imagination, the nature least

inclined to reverie.

My grandfather was young then; he had the adventurous character of the time; he was en-chanted with the accident that made him the tem-

porary guest of the Viscount de Mailly.

At the foot of the porch the old serving-man called a stable-boy and committed to his care the traveler's horse, inviting the latter to follow him. They entered a large ill-lighted vestibule, ascended a stairway of stone, of which the steps were worn by the feet of many generations, and they reached the first story, where my grandfather was introduced into a vast apartment, furnished in the style of Louis XIV., decorated with rich and heavy faded hangings and adorned with rich and heavy faded hangings and adorned with paintings of considerable value, upon which time had spread a covering of dust.

The deep sadness that this apartment inspired

"I should not be astonished," thought my grandfather, "if the master of this establishment were attired in a winding-sheet."

He had been waiting five minutes, when the door opened, and there entered a man still young, tall, pale as the hero of a romance, and with a countenance expressive more of sadness than of

He approached his guest, and welcomed him courteously, saying:

"You find me happy, sir, that my humble roof chances to be on your road; permit me to receive you beneath it with the cordiality that two gen-tlemen reciprocally owe each other, and consider yourself here at home."

My grandfather thanked the viscount for his

amiable reception, and the latter resumed:
"Will you permit me to present you to Madame the Viscountess de Mailly?"

They passed into an adjoining apartment that was arranged in the style of a boudoir, the furniture of which, more modern, was altogether as much faded, as gloomy in appearance as that of

the parlor they had left.

At the fireside sat a lady of middle-size, slight, delicate, with the hands and feet of a child, light auburn hair and black eyes—a lady so white and pale that her skin had the glassy transparency of

Her lips, a little discolored, were for ever secking to force a smile through a reverie of pain; her eyes, large and limpid, were fixed in an im-movable expression; her motions, of exceedingly graceful suppleness, were as regular as those of an automaton.

She was, at first eight, one of those beings in the sentiment of a poet, live entirely within themselves.

The viscount presented his guest; the vis-countess arose, courtesied and smiled, then without saying a word resumed her seat at the chimneycorner.

My grandfather then observed on the walls of the boudoir decorations that were singular in the apartment of a woman; for trophies of the chase, composed of hunting-horns, guus, knives, whips and antlers of the stag, were suspended on the four sides of the room.

This discovery seemed to him an excellent pretext for commencing conversation on the subect of the chase.

"Viscount, in coming hither I passed through a superb forest, which doubtless belongs to

"And if I can judge from the knowing way in which the coverts are traced, I imagine that the wood is well stocked with game.' Pretty well, sir, the more so as I destroy but

"But still you hunt sometimes?" "Never," coldly answered the viscount.

" Yes, sir.

to renounce," replied my grandfather, earnest-

"I never experienced that difficulty, for I have never hunted.

A gesture of surprise was the answer of the guardsman, and he involuntarily raised his eyes to the trophies of the chase that decorated the walls of this original who had never hunted.

He thought that then he perceived a cloud ssing upon the pale forehead of the viscountess, while M. de Mailly bent his eyebrows, and seemed to wish to change the subject. "What is going on at Versailles, sir?" he asked,

abruptly.
"The only theme is the war in America, which,

by-the-way, draws to its close."

The conversation shifted to that ground, and was continued for an hour. Madame de Mailly herself joined in it. The viscountess chatted with intelligence, accompanying each of her phrases with her sad and painful smile, but not once lifting her eyes to her husband or to the trophies of the chase. She had, apparently, received an excellent education, and invariably treated the viscount with a respectful deference, beneath which could be felt that there penetrated something of hate, perhaps even something of disdain. The major-domo of the chatcau, in grand livery,

entered to announce that dinner was ready.

My grandfather offered his arm to the viscountess, and they descended to the dining-

There, as in the boudoir, the walls were hung with hunting trophies, and upon the table, where an enormous dish of venison was smoking, there had been placed, instead of a carving-knife, a hunting-knife, sheathed in its scabbard.

Here, again, was a notable eccentricity.

The viscount had professed that he was no hunter, and, nevertheless, his guest was assailed by the caresses and gambols of a dozen hounds that entered baying their joy and commenced to lick the hands of the viscountess, who seemed to receive their caresses with repugnance, while from her bosom escaped a sigh.

At the same time, in the courtyard of the chateau, was heard the vigorous winding of a horn, and the viscount calmly remarked to my grandfather:

"Tis my huntsman returning." "So you have a huntsman?"

"The best in the province."

"And a pack of hounds?"

"The best within ten leagues around." "Still you never hunt?"

Never."

"That is curious!"

"Madame de Mailly is passionately fond of the hounds, of the sound of the horn, of guns and of venison," replied the viscount, coldly. The viscountess cast down her eyes. It seemed

The viscountess cast down her eyes. It seemed to my grandfather that a tear glistened upon her

long lashes.

"And you, sir," asked the viscount, "are you fond of hunting?"

"Passionately, sir."

"Would it please you to try my hounds to-mor-

"With great pleasure, sir."

"You will see them at work; they are good.

My huntsman, they say, is a skillful fellow. All
my neighbors envy me the acquisition. I would
not be sorry, sir, since chance sends me a hunter, to have Madame de Mailly assist at this hunt; it will procure her, sir, I am sure, most sweet emotions, which I, alas! am incapable of offering her."

My grandfather looked at the viscountess. She was pale as a statue.
"Is it not so, dear love?" he asked, affection-

" As you please, my friend," she answered with

profound submission. The first course had just been removed.

"Dear love," resumed the viscount, "as you carve so gracefully, please take charge of that haunch of venison!" He unsheathed the hunting-knife and handed

it to her; the viscountess took it with a hand that trembled, and carved the haunch.

My grandfather, to whom the plate was handed, offered it to the viscount.

"Thank you," replied the latter, "I never eat venison; my aversion to the chase extends even

to game." The viscount was in good spirits, even merry. He touched upon every variety of conversational themes; his wife sought to shake off her sadness

and chatted pleasantly with her guest about the last festival at Versailles. However, upon that current of idle words there was a shadow of dark discouragement, and be-

neath the affected gayety was revealed a settled

After dinner they returned to the boudoir, here coffee was served. Scarcely were they seated when the major-

domo who had announced dinner and waited at table, reappeared. He carried a large silver plate.
Upon this plate was the mysterious hunting-

knife; beside the knife was a large signet-ring of a size adapted to the finger of a man. He placed the plate and its contents upon the mantelpiece and retired, to the great astonishment of grandfather, who remained silent and dared not ask a single question.

The viscountess avoided looking at the plate, as she had avoided looking at the trophies on the walls.

There was something solemn and unnatural in these inexplicable proceedings; those trophies of the chase in the house of a man who pretended to hold venery in detestation: that knife that traveled from the dining-room to the boudoir; ring placed beside the knife upon that silver distand that woman who ill-dissimulated her despair, and who failed to hide her tears with a meaningless smile-all this painfully oppressed the heart | tone of a man whose heart is big with secreta.

"It is, nevertheless, a passion that it is difficult | of the traveler that chance had brought to that singular abode,

After dinner the conversation gradually flagged. A sombre influence seemed to reign over the three personages who sat beside the fire in the boudoir, and when the clock on the mantel struck nine o'clock, the guardsman arose and asked per-

mission to retire. mission to retire.

The viscount himself conducted him to his apartment. This room did not partake of the general decayed appearance of the chateau. It was furnished with care, and it was easy to see that the conduction of the chateau. that it was reserved for the stranger who might

happen to seek hospitality. Upon a side-table were the last numbers of the Mercure de France and the Reveu des Savans. Several costly paintings hung upon the walls; the escutcheon of the Mailly's was sculptured and

painted above the chimney.
"This is your bedroom, my dear guest," said the viscount. "You can sleep your fill; you shall be wakened at the proper hour, if you still choose

to try my huntsman and my hounds."
"So then—" commenced my grandfather.
"The viscountess will be delighted," inter-

rupted his host.
"Do you think so?"

"Do you think so?"
"Certainly," replied the viscount, with ironical good humor. "She is wild with joy—that dear viscountess—when she hears the winding of the horn; a view halloa is for her a festival, and she would have given all the world to have had me a hunter.

And with these words the viscount bowed and left the room.

My grandfather went to bed in a very pensive

"Beyond a peradventure," thought he, "there is here some dark mystery, perhaps some atro-cious vengeance. This woman, who so passion-ately loves the chase, turns her eyes from every object associated with it, and repels the caresses of the hounds that come to gambol around her. Awhile ago she turned pale on hearing the sound of a horn, and her hand trembled not a little when she took the knife to carve the haunch of veni-

"I did wrong," resumed he, after a few minutes of thoughtfulness—"I did wrong to accept the viscount's proposition. Perhaps I shall innocently make myself the instrument of a new torture for that poor woman, who seems to me to be a victim. If it would only rain to-morrow!"

My grandfather was tired, and fell asleep in the midst of his reflections, and did not wake up un-

til at daybreak the next morning.

Then he heard under his window a noise of voices, of cracking whips, and of baying hounds impatient to be unleashed. The viscount's pack was being brought from the kennel.

A little while after the viscount knocked at the oor, and found the guardsman up and dressed. "Well, my dear guest," said he, "are you

ready?"

"As you see, unless, indeed, it is out of rule to

hunt in a traveling dress."
"There is no help for it, for I have not a single sportsman's jacket to offer you. Who does not the service must not wear the livery; but, by-theway, there is, adjoining the bouldoir of my lady, a tolerably pretty museum of venery, where you can select a hunting-knife, a whip, and a horn at

'I shall then accompany Madame de Mailly?" "No; but she will be in at the death. They have harbored you a wild boar."

"Superb game!"
"You must recruit your forces for the sport; let us to breakfast; the viscountess waits for us in the dining-room." The viscountess seemed to my grandfather to be paler and more prostrated than she had been

the day before. The transparency of her hands was fearful, and her lips were so colorless that they could scarcely be seen.

"That woman is dying I" thought he. How-ever, she fulfilled her office of hostess with charming grace, and smilingly poured out his stirrup cup; then wished him good success, and accompanied him to the courtyard, where a handsome steed, the best in the viscount's stable, was ourveting.

My grandfather glanced with the eye of a coneur at the hounds and horse, and seemed

Then he examined the huntsman.

The latter was a stout man, with florid complexion, and rubicund visage, already old and apparently companionable. He was a man that could easily be made to gossip between two bot-tles of wine of Esorme, or even after a few swal. lows of brandy while taking a resting spell under the shade of a tree. He was mounted on a little lank horse that one would think would have sunk under the enormous weight of his rider, but whose compact and nervous limbs and fiery eye promised wonders.

The whippers-in were irreproachable in behavior and appearance.

The place of meeting was at a league from the chateau, in the woods that stretch out near the village of Courson.

My grandfather leaped into the saddle, bowed to the viscountess and her husband, and rode out of the courtyard, side by side with the huntsman. So you hunt every day?" he said to him.

" Yes, sir."

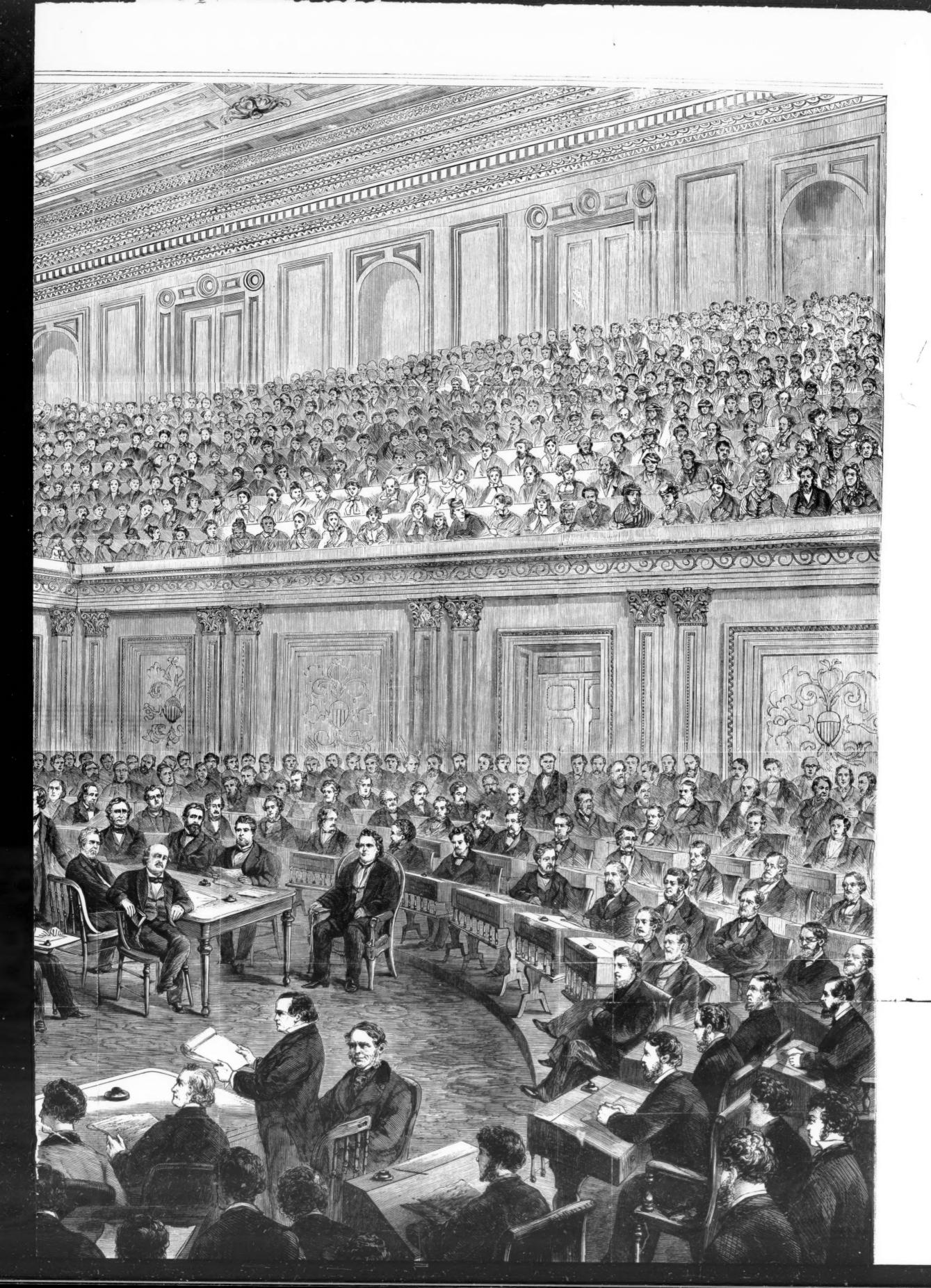
" And you hunt alone?" "There's no help for it; my master, the visount, does not love the chase

So that he keeps a pack expressly for you?" "Oh, good Lord! yes."
"And does he never lend them to his neigh-

"Confess that your master is somewhat an

"Alas! sir," sighed the huntsman, with the

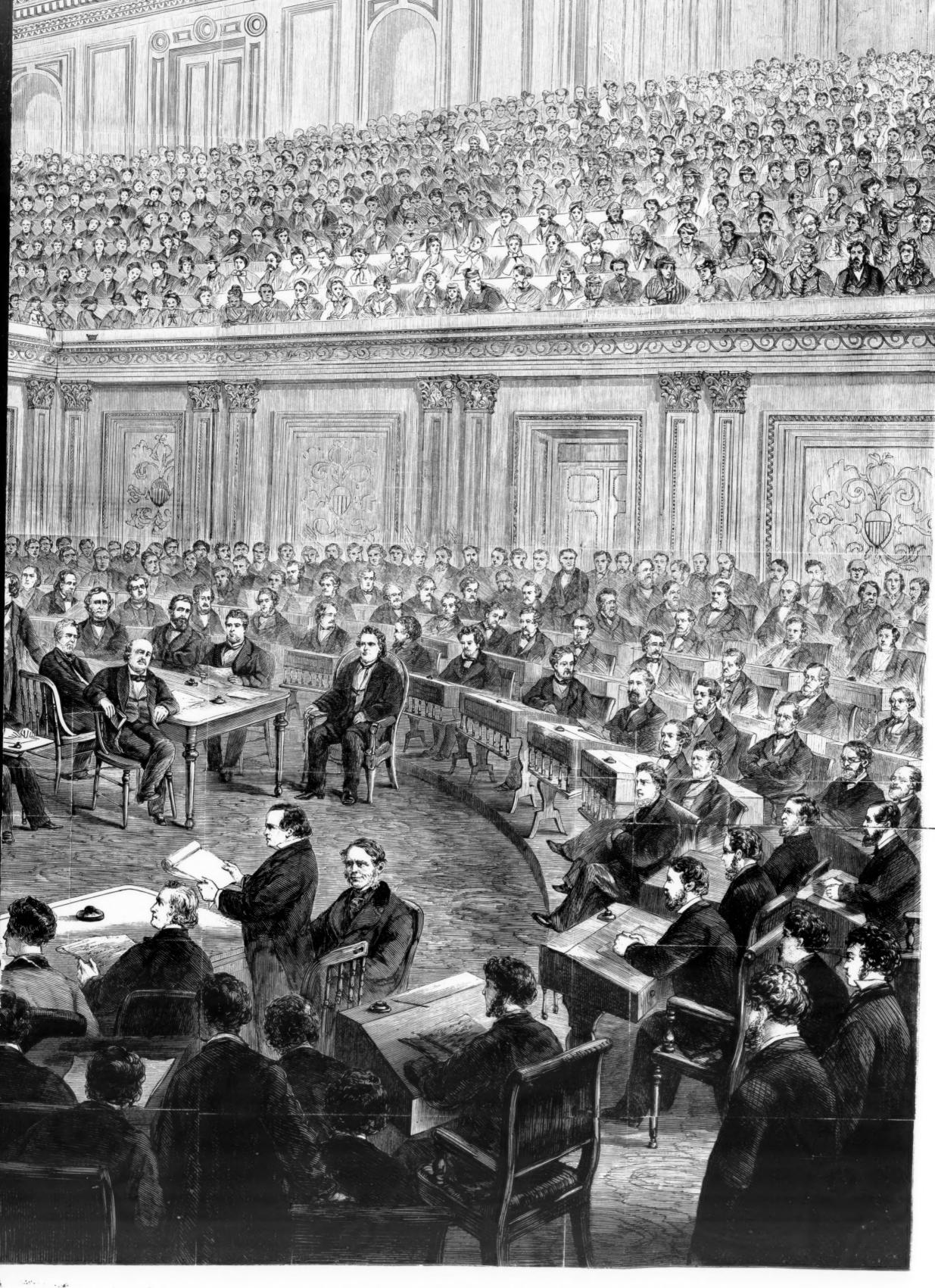






THE HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT,

IN SESSION IN THE U. S. SENATE CHAMBER, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR THE TRIAL C ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—BENJAMIN R CURTIS, ESQ., OF COUNSEL FOR THE PRESIDENT, READING



PRESIDENT, READING THE ANSWER TO THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT, ON MONDAY, MARCH 23D, 1866.—FROM : SKETCH BY JAMES E. TAYLOR.—SEE PAGE "5.

The first light of the control of th

51

BY THE SEA.

On! seabird, circling swiftly by,
Above the murmur of the waves,
There's something in your clanging cry
That tells of ocean graves!

The surf moans on the sandy bar,
A deep and solemn monotone;
And waves come landward from afar,
Break quickly, and are gone.

I am the sea, and he the sky;
I look on high and see the blue,
That bends above me like an eye
Whose grace I love to view. The horizon bends to kiss the sea,
And distance blends the two in one;
So one dear nature leans to me,
Whose worship I have won.

He smiles upon me, and he sees Himself reflected in my heart; So we are both alike, and yet We are so far apart!

Sing on, oh sea, your dreamy song;
Fly on, oh bird, above the bay!
The days are slow, and dull, and long,
With him I love away!

CHILD WIFE:

A Tale of the Two Worlds

BY CAPTAIN MAYNE REID.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PLOT OF THE "CHILD WIFE,"
SO FAR AS PUBLISHED.

For the convenience of those who neglected or were unable to obtain copies of the opening chapters of the "Child Wire," we publish a brief synopsis of the plot so far as developed.

The first scenes are laid in the fashionable watering-place of Newport. A rich widow, of somewhat persensiperstensions, with her daughter and nices, are there spending the season. She finds hereaf slighted by the upper five hundred, who there direct the movements of dathloanable seciety. She is spited, and fractise able to "optishize" the society that has slighted them. Her daughter's great beauty, backed by a million of Diddire—left by the widow's late husband, a retail store-keeper—make success sufficiently probable.

While speculating thus, several incidents occur, both for and against it. The beautiful Julia, with her counin if Cornells, taking a quiet "dip" under the cliffs, find their retreat cut off by the incoming of the tide. They are rescued from their peril by a young Irish-American officer who has made some figure in the Mexican war. Julia is not unspected, but her gratitude is restrained by her mother, whose ambition soars beyond having a mere ex-capiain of the American army for her son-in-law. Nothing less than a "lord" will astisty her.

One opportunity appears : an English nobleman, traveling snegarifo, attended by his valet, His snow du soyage is Swinton, Mr. Richard Swinton. He and Maynard, come into collision at a Newport ball, and a duel is expected. The disguised nobleman shuns the dreaded the leader of the German refugees, about returning to mere of the German refugees, about returning to mere of the German refugees, about returning to ment of the heart unseathed. The beauty of Julia dire! in wood has made its impression upon him, and he goes away suffering under some chagrin.

It is relieved at slight of a strange-looking child who chanced to be his fellow-pusseenger on board the Cunser of the German though the control of one of the West India islands, is returning, etc. We we would not the refugee of the seco

to his own country, resen the aristocratic English baronet and the fetonary leader there is of course a natural antip-it is removed by an incident occurring at Liver-rhere Sir George's daughter, Blanche, is rescued position of peril by the gallantry of the young

Maynard and his comrades arrive in Europe too late to take part in the Baden-Eavarian revolution, but push in thickner East, in time to be present at the last scene in the Bangarian struggle for independence at Yilagos, we tagain too late to be of any service to the cause of Yuropean liberty.

As will be seen by what follows:

will be seen by what follows, he again turns up on streets of Paris on that famed 2nd of December-na the "Boulevards ran blood."

In the "Boulevards ran blood."

The tan the main incidents of the plot as already are the main; and attouch we are not at liberty.

uch are the main incidents of the plot as already that he public; and although we are not at liberty levelop any further details, we can promise an insered particular that will repay the reader for taking p, even at the "eleventh hour." beyond the great merits of this story as a literary prosition, it possesses chims of a poculiar character. It side to be less of a romance than a chronicle of setual arreences; and that its gallant author is but record, some of the scenes of his own life during that period of the Atlantic.

the limits of all time will be remembered with at shame, sorrow, and indignation.

And not only by the people of Paris, but of France, who on that day ceased to be free. To the Parisians, more especially, was it a day of lamentation, and its anniversary can never pass over the French capital without tears in every the house, and trembling in every heart.

It was the Second of December, 1851.

On the morning of that day five men were met within a chamber of the Tuileries. It was the sance chamber in which we have described a conspiracy as having been hatched some months in the force.

The present meeting was for a similar purpose; it, notwithstanding a coincidence in the number of the conspirators, only one of them was the ame. This was the president of the former prolave—the President of France!

he former case, the development seemed t, and would be brought about by brave is fighting on the battle-field. In the latter tition was near, and was entrusted to cowassassins in the street, already prepared ourspass.

Inere was no persittage of speech, or exchange of light drolleries, as in that conclave enlivened the by the conversation of the English viscount. The by the conversation of the English viscount. The by the conversation of the English viscount. The by the contemplated murder too near.

Nor was there the same tranquility in the chamber. Men came and went; officers armed and in fell milluniform. Generals, colonels and captains were from the masonry, but only to make reports or receive orders, and then out again.

And he who gave these orders was not the dent of France, commander in the time.

""Enough!" cried De M——, taking a brace bon of duelling pistols from the mantel-shelf and A placing them crosswise on the table, one on top of the other. "There, gentlemen! There's the at true Christian symbol, and over it let us make the other!"

""We swear it — ""

""We swear it — ""

"(We swear it on the Cross!"
"On the Cross, and by the Virgin!"
"On the Cross, and by the Virgin!"
"The oath had scarce died on their lips
I, door was once more opened, introducin
those uniformed couriers who were o r lips when the ducing one of re constantly

nd going,
ere all officers of high rank, and all men
less but sinister faces,
less but sinister faces,

"Well, Colonel Gardotte!" asked De M.—, irthout waiting for the President to speak; "how the things going on in the Boulevard de Bastille?" be "Charmingly!" replied the Colonel. "Another wound of champagne, and my fellows will be in the right spirit—ready for anything!" he equivalent for the keepers of the cabarets. If here's not enough, take their trash on a promise to pay. Say that it's on account of—Ha!

Gardotte, in brilliant Zouave uniform, tten, or at all events set aside, for a big, nan in dirty blouse, at that moment ad-to the room.

"What is it, mon brace?"

"I come to know at what hour we are to commence firing from the barricade? It's built now, and we're waiting for the signal!"

Lorrillard spoke half aside, and in a hoarse, houried whisper.

"Bother the gentlemen!" she eclaimed, repeating the yawn with arms upraised. "I wish,

And there was another coincidence equally strange—in their titles: for there was count, a field-marshal, a diplomatist, and a duke, the only difference being that they were now all of one nation—all Frenchmen.

They were the Count de M., the Marshal St. A., the Diplomatist La G., and the Duke of C.

Although, as said, their purpose was very similar, there was a great difference in the men and their mode of discussing it. The former five have been assimilated to a gang of burg ars who had settled the preliminaries for "cracking a crib," Better might this discription apply to the conspirators now in session, and at a still later period, when the housebreakers are about entering on the "job."

Those had conspired with a more comprehensive design—the destruction of Liberty throughout all Europe. These were assembled with similar aim, though it was confined to the liberties of France.

In the former case, the desarches are shout distant. he fired by the and wait till the Madeliene. It to be incapa-you don't shoot ttack you, or

"Yes; discharged twice to make sure needn't wait for the second report. A ge needn't wait for the second report. I hurt our dear Zonaves. Here's som the passed into his palm; and with a salut him might have been given by the beat buccaneer, he slouched back through opened doorway and disappeared.

Other couriers continued to come and in military costumes, delivering the preserving street ports—some of them in open speeds, mysterious undertons—not a few of the influence of drink!

On that day the army of Paris was in intoxication—ready not alone for the se of a riot they had been told to the influence of the server to the etaughter of the They were again hungry at but it was the hunger of the hell-hern thirst of the blood-hound.

"The time has come!" said De Multiret of the blood-hound.

"The time has did be me for the from their leash! Let the gun be free of ture—but you
L. At the first
lices, and don't
comething for
ext of what you
it is over."
the gold coins
salate such as
satswain of a

and go, most ir divers re-ch, others in them under

prepared for were all con-and thirsty. sin a state of suppression pare for; but of the whole

release them ared!",

ive of Charg girls! It's time for you to be dessing.

The gentlemen are due in half an indur,

The speech was made in a hausemen spartment of the Hotel de Louve, and addressed to two young ladies, in elegant deab olds, one of them seated on a faudeuil, the old ar lying full testetch along a sofu.

I'll smouths since we have met them. They lo have done the European tour—up it hately en it he Alpa, into Which capital they had met derivant.

It is mouths since we have met them. They lo retain, into Which capital they had not leady en it to ya Parisian gentleman, whose acquaintance at they had made, and when Mrs. Grdwood, who smattered a little French, asked, 'Pouryou's' the she was told that by seeing it first she would care for nothing byyound.

She had taken the French, asked, 'Pouryou's' the she was told that by seeing it first she would care for nothing byyound.

She had taken the French, asked, 'Pouryou's' the she was told that by seeing it first she would care for nothing she had met derman barons and it alian counts by the score, her given them in the programme.

Though she had met derman barons and four the shape of a title. It remained to be seen it that had been the first were skill in the shape of a title. It remained to be seen in the roll of acquaintances; two of them had contrained to be seen in the strict of yesterday everything thad been the company. They were Mesurs. Luces and Spiller. Mishe thought nothing of these. But there was an third expected, and looked to with more of the same tour, had urned up repared to the man the company. They were Mesurs. Luces and Spiller. Mishe the only ended upon them the company. They were Mesurs. Luces and Spiller. Mishe the only ended upon them the company. They were Mesurs. Luces and Spiller. Mishe the man the strict of yesterday everything had been the company. They were mesure the more departure for the had all the programme in the programme

And ne had signed and purned to be along with them, but could not. There we something needed for the accomplishment of his wishes— It was only when he saw recorded the Girdwood arrival in Paris, that he was at length enabled to he crape together sufficient for the 'xpenses of a passage to, and short sojourn in the French oapital, and this only after a propitiv, and adventure in which he had been assisted by the smiles of the poloved Fan. Fan had been left behind in the London lodging. And by her own consent. She in was satisfied to stay, even with the slender stipend her husband could afford to leave for her stipend her husband could afford to leave for her stipend her husband could afford to leave for her stipend her husband could afford to leave for her stipend her husband could afford to leave for her stipend her husband could afford to leave for her stipend her husband could afford to leave for her stipend her husband could afford to leave for her stipend her husband could afford to leave for her stipend her husband could afford to leave for her stipend her husband could afford to leave for her stipend her husband could afford to leave for her stipend her husband could afford to leave for her to breaker would be at home.

'You have only half an hour my dears!' to ward getting ready.

Cornelia, who occupied the fusteuz, rose to her did to the fact, laying aside the crotchet on which she had been engaged; and going off to have been engaged; and going of to have been engaged; and going off to have been engaged; and

y. ms, you hadn't asked them to come. I'd rather lill have stayed in all day, and finished that beautiful story I've got into. Heaven bless that dear George Sand! Woman that the is, she should have been a man. She knows them, as if she or were one: their pretensions and treachery. Oh, mother! when you were determined on having a child, why did you make it a daughter? I'd give the world to have been your son!"

"Fie, fie, Jule! Don't let any one hear you talk in that silly way!"

"I don't care whether they do or not. I don't care if all Paris, all France, all the world knows it. or "Pfi, child! A man's power! There's no such thing in existence, only in outward show. It

The storekeeper's relict was reasoning from perience. She knew whose will had made her mistress of a house in the Fifth avenue; and ven her scores, hundreds, of other advantages, had never credited to the sagacity of her hush thing in existence, only in outward show. It never been exerted, without a woman's will the back of it. That is the source of all rer."

"To be a woman," she continued, "one who knows man and how to manage him, that is enough for me. Ah! Jule, if I'd only had your opportunities, I might this day have been anything."

What are they?"

"Yeperculation: "Hast are they?"

for "On, ma; you had that. You still show it."

To Mrs. Girdwood the reply was not unpleasant. She had not lost conceit in that personal appearance that had subdued the heart of the rich retailer; and but for a disinheriting clause in his will, might have thought of submitting her restrained her from speculating on matrimony, she was still good for flattery and fibration.

"Well," she said, "if I had good looks, what mattered they without money? You have both, my child."

"And both don't appear to help me to a hustered they would never have renewed his acquaintance with us if he didn't mean something. From the what has heated to me yesterday, I'm sure he has come to Paris on our account. He almost said as much. It is you, Julia, it is you."

Julia came very near expressing a wish that his lordship was at the bottom of the sea; but knowers sentiment to herself. She had just time to get my sentiment to herself. She had just time to get ing how it would annoy her mother, she kept the assentiment to herself. She had just time to get ing how it would annoy her mother, she kept the assentiment to herself. She had just time to get early enrobed for the street, as the gentleman was announced. He was still plain Mr. Swinton, still traveling incognito, on "seqwet diplomatic business for the Bwitish government." So had he stated in confidence to Mrs. Girdwood.

Shortly after, Mesers, Lucas and Spiller made their appearance, and the party was complete, are vards, to end in a little dinner in the Café Riche, and with this simple programme the six salling.

Boyale, or the Maison Dore.
And with this simple programs
forth from the Hotel de Louvre. ame the six sallied

Ox the afternoon of that same Second of December, a man, sauntering along the Boulevards, said to himself:

"There's trouble hanging over this gay city of Paris. I can smell mischief in its atmosphere."

The man who made this remark was Captain Maynard. He was walking out alone, having as arrived in Paris only the day before.

His presence in the French metropolis may be explained by stating: that he had read in an English newspaper a paragraph announcing the arrival of Sir George Vernon at Paris. The paragraph further said: that Sir George had returned thither after visiting the various courts of Europe on some secret and confidential mission to the different British ambassadors.

Something of this Maynard knew already. He had not slighted the invitation given him by the English baronet on the landing-wharf at Liverpool. Returning from his Hungarian expedition, he had gone down to Seven Oaks, Kent. Too late, and again to suffer disappointment. Sir George had just started for a tour of travel on the Continent, taking his daughter along with him. He might be gone for a year, or maybe more. This was all his steward could or vould tell.

Its secrecy must have been deemed important for Sir George to travel incognito. And so must he have traveled; else Maynard, diligently consulting the chronicles of the times, should have discovered his whereabouts.

This he had daily done, making inquiries elsewhere, and without success; until, months after, his eye fell upon the paragraph in question.

Had he still faith in that presentiment, several times so confidently expressed?

If so, it did not hinder him from passing over to Paris, and taking steps to help in the desired destiny.

Certain it was still desired. The anxiety he Certain it was still desired. The anxiety he travel, the haste made on discovering it, and the travel, the haste made on discovering it, and the er diligence he was now showing to find the English baronet's address in the French capital, were proofs that he was not altogether a fatalist. During the twenty-four hours since his arrival in Paris, he had made inquiries at every hotel where such a guest was likely to make stay. But no Sir George Vernon—no English baronet could be found.

had at length determined to try at the Eng-mbasey. But that was left for the next day;

Consols pay three and a quarker. The credit of Spain 18, as meanred by the infallible gauge of the moneymarker, somewhat better than that of the United States, although the Spanish Government is not generally considered a pattern of honesty."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Tribune puts a question to that paper, which we print with the answer. The latter is neat, and most people will probably think conclusive:

"Quartion.—President Johnson swore to support the Gonstitution and execute the laws. He thinks a law succentifutional, He refuse to execute it li uncon-situational, did he swear to execute it ull proved so. "Annor.—Let us suppose that Mr. Johnson, whun he wre presented finiself Grober United States. It is not the oath of office as President, had proposed to phrase for the thus:

'I, Andrew Johnson, do hereby promise and swear to support and upbold the Constitution as I understand it, and to obey and force all such laws and acts of Con-gress as shall accord with my interpretation of said Constitution.

does our currespondent imagine that the Chief Justico would have accepted that oath as sufficient? Yet that, according to H. J. B., is just what Mr. Johnson meant, or shorid have meant, by his oath."

THE ROY. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., proposes, it seems, to carry on with vigor the coclesiastical war to which he is a party. He has addressed the following letter to Bishop Potter:

Ournam of THE HENCY PRINTY. NEW YORK.)

retter to Bishop Potter:

March 14, 1868.

Right Rev. H. Potter, D. L. L. D., D. C. L., Ozen.:

Bisters Reversers And Dran Sin.—I have now siently be a discosed have desired to infile. Nowtherstanding the has discosed have desired to infile. Nowthistanding the has allogation of your address. I affirm, without fear of his allogation of your address. I affirm, without fear of discosed have desired to infile. Nowthistanding the has allogaryd, that, from the beginning to the ond of my trial. I have, neither in my pulph, before the public. The northernough the press argaed, still less against discontinuous ceremony rear and my independence sis a presbyter and a man, did Teak to which I have listened from your lips.

So soon as my Lenten engagements will permit, in purpose to present, both to yourself and the prolony of the whole proceedings, including the language of your sentence.

The church which you chose for the seene, the pressivity and ind frank revew of the evilonity of my without the sexueless, your positive and the returned for mis witnesses, the religious services which introduced and your least the exercises, your positive and the evil on the resonance of the clip police, these were adapted, if not the receive the process of the response of the religious services which introduced and consulpleted the exercises, your positive and the evil of the observations to which I have already referred, I death of the and the man which is may ontall, solemnly to protest against the That there were adapted, if not the processing predictines of the representations for which in the preparation of the processing predictine and observations to which I have a preaarstion of the whole curres, conduct and condition of the processing predictine and object against the predictine and object to the principles of the common law, the church, to predict against the rulling, predictermined decision and resumed the living God, and to Jesus, the chief shepherd and for hin the current. I subcludely and renomined all the living God, and

A new sensation drams, "Le Vengour," was recently from produced at the Theatre Chiklele, in Paris. One scene and before, when the frighte Le Vengour foundered at ea, hallors and soldiers on board crying, "Five la Republique." and the band playing the "Marcellaise." To be historically correct, it was feared, would be offensive to the importal sensitiveness of Napoleon III., and sive to the importal sensitiveness of Napoleon III., and cour la Syrie." The question was submitted to the FEMPORT. Between the transportance of the national air, "Partant Present a suggested that the crew should shout "Five or FEMPORT." To the tune of the national air, "Partant Present and the tune of the national air, "Partant history should not be outraged to compliment that history abould not be outraged to compliment that the theatre on the opening night, who, shhough in citizen." The "Marcellaise" was played, the actors shouted anthem. The "Marcellaise" was played, the actors abouted "The "Warcellaise" was played, the actors abouted "The "Warcellaise" was played, the actors abouted "The Emperor appreciated the distinction between playing republicanism on the stage and clamor, this

The 25th of March last was duly celebrated by the ladies as "opening day," and each of the theroughlare liant in which Fashion has established her court presented a final most animated and brilliant appearance. As an assiy hower is an another animated and brilliant appearance. As an assiy hower is an animated and most sparking costumes of the fall season, ratified distinct and most sparking costumes of the fall season, ratified distinct and most sparking costumes and jotned in the long junition of lay, while less favored once took possession of the side of the merical of the aniable creature well submit with a cordered, and the aniable creature well submit with a procuring a grace as is possible. Bonnets have been awarded the position of honor, or, at least, have be celved the first consideration, it is but a abort am cannot be calved the first consideration. It is but a abort am calculate the reduced from the formidable flower. A further reduced from the formidable flower with little but the ribbons to prove their existence. A further reduction, it may appear impossible but is both most strictly true, has been made, and the "tiars" with little but the ribbons to prove their existence. A further reduction, it may spear impossible but is both most strictly true, has been made, and the "tiars" with little but the ribbons to prove their existence. The has become an admorted the distribution to formidable dower the line of appear the luxury while in the infancy. In the line of grone, has become an admorted their true train tapers to a long the prominent material will be black and quite goring, the prominent material will be black and quite goring, the prominent material will be black and quite goring, the prominent material will be black and quite goring the lawer will a be made radical change of all is the reduction, and greated with perfectly plan in front. The back breadth are anade very fall at the break, and quite goring, the prominent material which, to be in proper keep. In we witching effect, and are varied

In this age of progress toward the establishment of sw Woman's Rights," we hestiate in giving place to the fellowing advertisement, as it seems to ignore the first

THE OPERA HOUSES AND THEATRES, 124

1. The defect of the comparation o

"Ixrarr Eptism in Grace Church," is the its child of a picture leidy fathshed by Mr. W. D. Washing.

"It ton, and which ay now be seen in the Goupil Art Galbert of the its child of the interior of Grace Church, and the material and thus acquired b him has been turned to good account which we refer. There is an air of actual portraiture of the groups at ding at the fone—the young parental in the groups at ding at the fone—the young parental in the groups at ding at the fone—the young parental or in the groups at ding at the fone—the young parental or in the groups, the sportra, and the colored damed being all, "I sport of the interior of a begin when the second damed being all, "I sport of the Rev. Dr. Mor. In general public, wever, is that of the Rev. Dr. Mor. on general public, wever, is that of the Rev. Dr. Mor. on general public, wever, is that of the Rev. Dr. Mor. on general public, wever, is that of the Rev. Dr. Mor. on general public, wever, is that of the Rev. Dr. Mor. on general public, were in the strength of the Rev. Dr. Mor. on general public, were is the dr. of the Rev. Dr. Mor. on the strength of the Rev. Dr. Mor. on the braither the strength of the revisit of

The control of the co

OUR CONDON LETTER.

The change is the whole the control and the control of the co

On I seabird, circling swiftly by,
Above the murmur of the waves,
There's something in your clanging ory
That tells of ocean graves!

The surf means on the sandy bar,
A deep and solemn monotone;
And waves come landward from afar,
Break quickly, and are gone.

The horizon bends to hiss the ses,
And distance blends the two in one
So one dear nature leans to me,
Whose worship I have won.

I am the sea, and he the sky;
I look on high and see the blue,
That bends above me like an eye
Whose grace I love to view.

He smiles upon me, and he sees Himself reflected in my heart; So we are both alike, and yet We are so far apart!

Sing on, oh see, your dreamy song;
Fly on, oh bird, above the bay!
The days are slow, and dull, and long,
With him I love away!

CHILD WIFE: A Tale of the Two Worlds.

BY CAPTAIN MAYNE REID.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PLOT OF THE "CHILD WIFE," 80 FAR AS PUBLISHED.

gor rais as rubilished.

For the convenience of those who neglected or were a convenience of the opening chapters of the pure of the opening chapters of the plot of the opening chapters of the plot of the developed.

The first scenes are laid in the fashionable watering: place of Newport. A rich widow, of somewhat parrents precention, with her daughter and nice, are there predoming, with her daughter and nice, are there of particularly the season. She finds hereaff slighted by the new appending the season. She is spited, and receives upon of fashionable society. She is spited, and receives upon of fashionable society. She is spited, and receives upon to unutained by making a tour to Europe, and finding a strendth tunband for her daughter, who will thus be able spited them. Left by the widow's late humband, a retail store dollars—left by the widow's late humband, a retail store in the success sufficiently probable.

Resper—male success sufficiently probable.

Resper—male success sufficiently probable.

Resper—male success sufficiently probable.

Nothing a quiet "dip," under the counin Angoin danger effects of the farmorming of the tide. They have the danger to being drowned. They are rescued from are in danger to being drowned. They are rescued from the gratitude is restrained by her mother, grateful, but her gratitude is restrained by her mother, afficiently whose ambition soars beyond having a more ex-captain stand "John" will satisfy het.

than a clord, will askisty her.

That a clord, will askisty her.

One opportunity appears: an English nobleman,
one of the Carlot devined Swinton. He and Maynard come into collision at a Newport ball, and a duel
is expected. The disguised nobleman shuns the devader
is expected. The disguised nobleman shuns the devader
of the dedar of the derman refugees, about returning to
Europe to take part in the revolution of 1849, starts off
any upon that parilous expedition. He does not leave Newupon that parilous expedition. He does not leave a your
it is relieved at sight of a strange-looking child who
fit is relieved at sight of a strange-looking child who
ard steamer that carries him to Europe. She is a young
and the West India islands, is returning, via New
york, to his own countrie.

English griv with bright face and golden hair, the
payened when the aristocratic English baronet and the
good, where Sir George's daughter, Blanche, is rescued
all
from a position of peril by the gallantry of the young
froms.

Is up, even as and convene actory as a literary proBeyond the great merits of this story as a literary production, it possesses claims of a poculiar character. It
and to be less of a romance than a chronicle of setual
is said to be less of a romance than a chronicle of setual
confrences; and that its galant author is but record,
docurrences; and that its galant author is but record,
ing some of the scenes of his own life during that peried that ended in the overthrow of Liberty on the

The present meeting was for a similar purpose;

"I come the full man was the number mence firing and the conspirators, only one of them was the president of the former full man was the president of france!

Intried whis

strange—in their titles: for there was a count, a field-marshal, a diplomatist, and a duke, the only difference being that they were now all of one difference being that they were now all of one difference being that they were now all of one difference being that they were now all frenchmen.

They were the Count de M., the Marshal St.

They were the Count de M., the Marshal St.

Athorough, as said, their purpose was very and the Duke of C.

Athorough, as said, their purpose was very and their mode of discussing it. The former and their mode to a garge discreption apply to later period, when the housebreakers are about later period, when the destruction of Liberty through. Those had conspired with a more comprehenting out all Europe. These were assembled with buccaneer, he slouched to be later. In Europe, of Erance.

of France.

In the former c.

Link former c.

Link and would be to be soldiers fighting on the battle-action was near, and was entrusted as assains in the street, already prepared or the purpose.

The mode by which this had been done will be soones that were passing in the chamber of the soones that were passing in the chamber of the procession.

The mode manifest by giving an account of the soones that were passing in the chamber of the for soones that were passing in the chamber of the procession.

The procession of the proces

They were all officers of high rank, and all men passas the limits of all time will be remembered with the limits of all time will be remembered with the limits of all time will be remembered with the limits of all time will be remembered with the limits of all time will be remembered with the limits of all time will be remembered with the limits of all time will be remembered with the limits of all time will be remembered with the limits of all time will be remembered with the limits of all time will be remembered with the limits of all time will be remembered with the limits of all time will be remembered with the secret of all time will be remembered with the remembered with the remembered with the remembered with the second of December, 1851.

I was the Second of December, 1851.

I was the Second of December, 1851.

On the morning of that day five men were met on the mitted into the morning of that day five men was forgotten, or at all events set saide, for a big.

The present meeting and going all time will be remembered with a damper in which we have described a conhect.

The present meeting and going and going the constant of the residence of the Tuileries. It was forgotten, or at all events set saide, for a big.

The present meeting and going and going and going the constant of the remember of the Tuileries. It was forgotten, or at all events set saide, for a big.

The present meeting and going and going

orrillard!"

Colonel Gardotte, in brilliant Zouave uniform, as forgotten, or at all events set aside, for a big, fee aarded man in dirty blouse, at that moment adbearded into the room.

"What is it, mon bruce?"

"I come to know at what hour we are to coment a come to know at what hour we are to comenoen firing from the barricade? If a built now, in an an area of the signal!"

Lorrillard spoke half aside, and in a hoarse, no

Countabip. A cannon, you say, will le stred by the three madeliene?

"Yes; discharged twice to make arred by the first in the first has need in the first to be a way with your blank carridges, and don't care to have a good to be a superior of the first has not our dear Zouaves. Here's concetting for I way expect when this little shirmish is over."

The sham-barricader accepted the gold coine may expect when this little shirmish is over."

The sham-barricader accepted the gold coine may expect when this pain; and with a slute shirmish is over."

The sham-barricader accepted the gold coine may expect when this pain; and with a slute shirmish is over."

The sham-barricader accepted the gold coine are given by the basewain of a propened doorway and disappeared.

Other couriers continued to come and go, most other couriers continued to come and go, there in mitary costumes, delivering their divers represented the influence of drink!

On that day the army of Paris wa, in a state of minoxication—ready not alone for the suppression of a rict they had been to the slaughter of the whole the parising neonbel.

release them red!". prepared for were all con-and thirsty. and, and the There was no persituage of speech, or exchange of the contemplated murder too mar.

There was no persituage of speech, or exchange of this three profits, as in that conclave enlivened this. The champagne and subage were of light drollories, as in that conclave enlivened this. The champagne and subage were to receive the contemplated murder too mar.

There was no persituage of speech, or exchange this. The champagne and subage were this three profits in the champagne and subage were thin was those those ame tranquility in the champagne and subage were the normal and went; officers armed and in the prositive make reports or receive fall uniform. Generals, colonels and captains were fall uniform gave these orders was not the Presistation of the fall of France, commander-in-chief refer masors, the time carries the time.

watering the another press.

The goulement are dien in half an hour.

"Cour, girls I it's time for your the dressing, the about the dressing that are the commander of its armies, the speech was made in a hand some spart that are the count of M.

The speech was made in a hand some spart that should be counted the time, greater than he is tray as the count of M.

But for him, perlaps, that conspiracy might are then any reologuie M.

The read on a fourted that the first than he is a strange, terrible crisis, and the "man of the first than the trange terrible crisis, and the "man of the first than the constant smoke the mission," standing a strange, terrible crisis, and the constant smoke the mission, as a strange, terrible crisis, and the constant smoke the mission of a cigar, he could not conceal the tremor that was upon him.

Despite coat-tails, was partially appalled by it, there must be no half manders of the hard and a servent of the mission of the mission of the mission in the constant smoke the mission of t

when sections were successful and the Expure And C France of Cornells, which is equation to the companies of the contract of t

it was only when he saw recorded carlo arrival in Paris, that he was at lengthe Girdwood for 8 arrival in Paris, that he was at lengthe Girdwood for 8 arrival in Paris, that he was at lengthe Girdwood for 9 capital, and this only after a propitit the French ow the goddess Fortune, and the bthe smiles of else on which he had been assisted by ma adventure on which he had been assisted by ma adventure of the peloved Fan. Fan had been left leauty of his after on the goddess Fortune, and the bthe smiles of else on was satisfied to stay, even withonsent. But the find attendance of the slender stipend her have only half an hour the fleave for her or an animenance. In London the pave for her or signed has a standay of the slender of the sl

was the reply. have stayed in all day, and finished that beautiful the Madeliene. of the Madeliene story I've got into. Heaven bless that dear story I've got into. Heaven bless that dear story is you don't shoot on the world. Woman that she is, she should don't shoot on the world to have been a man. She knows them, as if she have one: their pretensions and treachery. Oh, were one: their pretensions and treachery. Oh, were one: their pretensions and treachery. Oh, why did you make it a daughter? I'd give the world to have been your son!" "Fig. flo, Jule! Don't let any one hear you the world the first "I don't eave whether they do or not. I want to be a man, and to have a man's power."

"Fig. flo in the stay of the source of all a she eaven."

wer."
The storekeeper's relict was reasoning from The storekeeper's relict was made her perience. She kness in the Fifth avenue; and en mistress of a house in the Fifth avenue; and iven her scores, hundreds, of other advantages, iven her scores, hundreds to the sagacity of her hushe had never credited to the sagacity of her hushe

"". One who "". She continued, "one who "rooms man and how to manage him, that is known man for me. Ah! Jule, if I'd only had your opportunities, I might this day have been any-

thing."

"Oh, ma; you had that. Xou still show it."
"Oh, ma; you had that. Xou still show it."
"Oh, ma; you had that. Xou still show it."
"Oh, ma; you had that. Xou still show it."
To Mrs. didwood the reply was not unpleasery.
To Mrs. didwood the disinheriting clause in rich retailer; and but for a disinheriting clause in rich retailer; and but for a disinheriting clause in rich retailer; and but for a disinheriting dause in retarnance has from speculating on matrimony, are was still good for flattery and fift-lation.
The will, might have thought of submittered they without money? You have both, my child."
"And both don't appear to help me to a hustophy would never have renewed his acquaint-lordship would never have renewed his acquaint-lordship would never have renewed his acquaint-lordship was at the bottom of the sea; but knowned. Julis came very near expressing a wish that his runced. He was still plain Mr. Swinton, still near sone of the street, as the gentleman was announced. He was still plain Mr. Swinton, still ray enoughence to Mrs. Girdwood.

It was only to be a promenade on the bond wards, to end in a little dinner in the Cafe Biobe, was the with this simple programme the six salled and with this simple programme the six salled forth from the Hotel de Louvre.

CHAPTER XXXII.-ON THE BOULLVARDS.

Ox then ferroon of that same Second of December, a man, sauntering along the Boulevards, said to himself:

c. There's trouble hanging over this gay city of

"There's trouble hanging over this gay city of

"There's trouble hanging out alone, having

"The man who made this remark was Captain

"The man who made this daughter along with him. He had more lighted the invitation given him by the had more alighted the invitation given him by the had more alighted the invitation given him by the had more alighted the invitation given him. He had gone down to Seven Oaks, Rent. Too late, he had gone down to Seven Oaks, Rent. Too late, he had gone down to Seven Oaks, Kent. Too late, he had gone for a year, or maybe more. This man had just started for a tour of travel on the Confinent, taking his daughter along with him. He then, taking his daughter along with him. Maynard learn in London. Only the on dit in mbed political circles, that he had been entrusted with political circles, that he had been entrusted with political circles, that he had been demed important with political circles, that he had been demed important when he made made in the secret circular mission to the Euro
"We with peace or my those of them known as the Great gring Powers."

Its secrecy must have been deemed important the made in the secret maybe been deemed important in the made in the secret may be not been differed in the secret may be not been demed important in the made in the secret may be not been demed important in the made in the secret may be not been demed in portant in the made in the secret may be not be made in the secret may be not be not been demed in portant in the made in

Tis secrecy must have been deemed important Tis secrecy must have been deemed important of Sir George to travel incognito. And so must be have traveled; else Maynard, diligently concluded have traveled; else Maynard, diligently concluded his whereabouts.

This he had daily done, making inquiries rich elsewhere, and without success; until, months after, his eye fell upon the paragraph in question.

The still faith in that presentiment, several from the still faith in that presentiment, several rich else times so confidently expressed?

If so, it did not hinder him from passing over destiny.

To Paris, and taking steps to help in the desired

destiny.

destiny.

destiny.

Certain it was still desired. The anxiety he
Certain it was still desired. The anxiety he
travel, the haste made on discovering it, and the
travel, the haste made on discovering it, and the
diligence he was now showing to find the English
and paronet's address in the French capital, were
he proofs that he was not altogether a fatalist.

Proofs that he was not altogether a fatalist.

During the twenty-four hours since his arrival
normal paris, he had made inquiries at every hotel
in Paris, he had made inquiries at every hotel
in Paris, he had made inquiries at every hotel
normal coorde Vernon—no English baronet could
be found.

He had at length determined to try at the EngHe had at length determined to try at the Engish embassy. But that was left for the next day;

and who asks nothing better than to pour them into another's breas.

"How long have you been in his service?"

"Kince the viscount left Mailly."

"It is a castle perched on a rock six leagues from here, and that overlangs the Yonne, at a place where the river, making a bend, is very litt deep, and turns so swiftly as to cause a whirlpool.

A man falling in there would be lost."

"And the viscount inhabited that eastle?"

"Yes, sir, but since he came to live at Fouronne he has never returned to Mailly, and the castle is now falling to ruin."

"So he was not contented at Mailly?"

"I don't know; he came here suddenly one here and here suddenly one here."

"Not even the park?"

nt never passes the thresh-

sessor hunt like you, every

"I had no predecessor. The viscount at Mailly had neither hounds nor huntsman. He supplied blimself with these since his arrival here. The viscount never hunted at Mailly; however, they lessy that he was sometimes present at the meets of his friends and neighbors."

hat is not all," resumed the huntsman, who aturally communicative; "ti seems that the int was a very cheerful companion before his

"Ab I he was then a bachelor at Mailly?"

"He was married there; it was a year after his git marriage that he came here. His character has gin much changed since then I assure you; he goes now whole days without opening his mouth. As the to madame, she has always been sad since her comacaning. They say that she was in love with a figentleman at Morwan, who since disappeared."

great hunter. He hunted every day, and when his hounds were tired, or his hunteman sick, he took his gun and went to shoot parkridges. One he day he started a wild boar. The boar jumped into the Yome to swim across; the gentleman did the yearne. It was night. The next day hear found to the horse downed on the beach, but they did not get

All these simple reflections of the huntsman began to throw some light upon the mind of his histener, who was anxious to penetrate the mystery that enveloped this story.

"What was the gentleman's name?" saked he, of "The Marquis de Rey; he was a cornet in the Birgment of Brittany cavalry."

The name caused my grandfather to start. He had known a Marquis de Rey, who was of about his own age, and who had commenced service in the Gray Musketeers. The marquis had, one day, sent in his resignation to the king, and had gone to Germany to secure, it was said, a considerable inheritance left him by a relative, whose family had been exiled from the soil of France, by fact the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The rumor was current at Versailles that, two months afterward, the marquis was killed in a duel with a prussian officer.

This version, it will be seen, was entirely in discord with that of the huntsman, which caused my grandfather to doubt a little the identity of the parties. But it was difficult to imagine that there could be two Marquises de Rey inhabiting the same province; for he remembered perfectly well that the one he had known was from Morvau.

While conversing in this manner, the two hunters and the dogs were uncoupled in a tanged thicket end which the boar had entered at daybreak, after passing the might, as one of the whippore-in said the huntsman, "has had a strange idea, I must conline."

"He ordered me yesterday to make my arrangements so that the game when turned should make did for the park, and be hunted down under the windows of the chateau."

"Is not the park enclosed?"

"On the south side it is separated from the fields only by a hedge in very bad order and broken down in several places.

"In fact," muttered the guardsman pensively, go "that was a singular idea."

And he drove his spure into the flanks of his horse, for the game had been scented and the lounds were in full cry.

I will not describe the details of the chase; contentwith saying that the viscount had not flattered this hounds and his huntsman in alleging their ann incontestable merits.

Ag the huntsman had foreseen, the boar, after

Ag the huntsman had foreseen, the boar, after

Ag the huntsman had foreseen, the boar, and
hausted at the park hedge and burst through the
enclosure. The dogs followed at a short distance
behind, and after the dogs came the huntsman
and my grandfather, more curious to know why
the viscount wished his wife to hear the death-note was
sounded than eager to be themselves in at the dist

The boar crossed the park and was brought to bay at the foot of a tree thirty feet from the chasteau, beneath a terrace upon which my grandbather could see the viscount and his wife.

The viscountess wore a white dress; that circumstance was singular. Why a white dress in the month of October, in the country, and on a but cold and foggy day?

The boar stood fiercely at bay and several of the dogs were wounded; then the huntsman distribution and darkneed a few steps, then he raised was mounted and advanced a few steps, then he raised was mounted and advanced a few steps, then he raised was mounted and advanced a few steps, then he raised was mounted and advanced a few steps, then he raised was mounted and advanced a few steps, then he raised was mounted and advanced a few steps, then he raised was mounted and advanced a few steps, then he raised was mounted and the contract of the c

he boar stood fiercely at bay and several of dogs were wounded; then the huntsman dismated and advanced a few steps, then he raised carbine and fired.

be boar, struck beneath the joint of the shoulbear, struck beneath the joint of the shoulbear down like an inert mass; then there

"On, dear! there is so many to wash!" said she wilted Josie Nash, as she curveyed, with a ruch voil glance, the long table full of dishes.

About two years before her mother had died.

Mrs. Nash was a tender, gentle woman, living did aughter's life very bright. When she died, the bitterest pang was in the thought of leaving this, the bitterest pang was in the thought of leaving this, the bitterest pang was in the thought of leaving this, her only child, to the tender mercies of a world which is not always disposed to be merciful.

When the hand of death was upon her, she called the little one to her bedside, hissed her long and ferwardy, brushing back her thick curls with her pale hand, and looking into her eyes with a set-addrast gaze of hopeless love and sorrow.

"Ohr!" she fattle one to her bedside, hissed her long and ferwardy, brushing back her thick curls with her pale hand, and looking into her eyes with a set-addrast gaze of hopeless love and sorrow.

"Ohr!" she fattle one to her bedside, hissed her long and ferwardy. Best, my child. Better if you could sleep here on see ould be buried together."

Mr. Nash was a kind-hearted man. His sympthies were quick, rather than deep; perhaps this was the reason why he had never understood the woman who for ten years had been his wife.

Her nature was very different; her feelings lay deep buried in her woman's heart. Somethines, like diamonds in the winding ways of a gloomy mine, they would flash out for a moment, the course of a subdernanean stream, which you could only trace by the sweet fragrance of the the fare of the relungs from a different point, therefore her words seemed incomprehensible, he he had been sitting at his dying wife's bedside, and mine face buried upon his hands, and the tears it the head new and said:

Her husband saw things from a different point, therefore her words seemed incomprehensible, the head new and said:

"I lon't like to hear you say that, Sarah; if the head new it will be will be well as well to will be well as well as well as we

ité to hear you say that, Sarah; if , it isn't right to wish the child dead, something left for me after you are Il love her better than anything eise

you must dio, it isn't right to wish the child dead, to deto. I want something left for me after you are given in the world."

A faint, sad smile crossed the dying woman's Fame. She knew her husband botter than he knew a himself. "You will be comforted," she murmured, in her "She did not remove her steady, metaleutioning, sorrowful gaze from her child's face. In the did died, with her hands twined in the girl's thick for the company of the comforted of the did with her hands twined in the girl's thick for the company of t

curled Mr. Nash was loud in his lamenting over the Shu dead, but Josie was very quiet.

Mr. Nash was loud in his lamenting over the Shu dead, but Josie was very quiet.

No one ever saw her weep, and some persons and ever consect his person to care more about her mother; but there is not care more about her mother; but there is not thin and pale, one might almost have thought the life from her childiah veins.

The life from her childiah veins, child and his grief; but as time passed on his grief; but as time passed on his view wife's words came true. He was comforted. He is child and his grief; but as time passed on his view wife's words came true. He was comforted. He is no eneded a housekeeper sadly.

The sister who had come to him when his wife he died could remain no longer. He must procure some one to take her place. It was with this view her first called upon the widow Bennett.

But she was not willing, she told him, to leave the first called upon the widow Bennett.

But she was a dominant, artful—some said a hard, her own home to become his housekeeper; and woman, very different from the first Mrs. Nash.

Little Josie's life under this new rule seemed the certainly did seem to grow old very fast.

Be hat as it might, he was scure from positive ill-treatment. There was not wanting those who whispered that Adam Bennett's buxom widow did not make Mr. Nash's life a very happy one, he fore he made his will, bequeathing to her all his fore he made his will, bequeathing to her all his fore he made his will, bequeathing to her all his property.

She had managed well in securing this hold in

roperty. She had managed well in securing this hold in Soe season, for she had not been Mrs. Nash uite a year, when Mr. Nash fell a victim to fever nd was laid in peace by his gentle first wife's

Josie cleaned the knives; Josie washed the dishes, and and then at night Josie sobbed herself to sleep in were die before morning and go to her mother; but and this part of the story no one knew but One above, she had passed a weary Christmas—for this she had passed a weary Christmas—for this died. The first one the snow pressed heavily on a white tombstone: "Sarah North, wife of a new-made grave, and covered up the necription on a white tombstone: "Sarah North, wife of the naw weeks after her father brought his wife of home; and on this, the third, he, too, was gone, but a few weeks after her father brought his wife bothom; and on this, the third, he, too, was gone, but a die his child was alone on the desolate earth.

Josie had worked all day. She was very tired; me had groaned under a weight of good cheer, around dre which Mrs. Nash had gathered her relations, which Mrs. Nash had gathered her relations, which Mrs. Rose had door table which washed. She knew that. She got a high chair and earlie before the closed door leading into the drive driv had too high a regard for public opinion to do in had too high a regard for public opinion to do in the made the orphan pay many or times over, in hard toll, for her morsel of food manner of the and her bed in the attic. Was an errand to be in done, Josie was summoned, Josie made the beds, w. Josie cleaned the knives; Josie washed the dishes, not

That was all. Then she began her task, and it was put away, and the tables pushed back against the wall.

That was all. Then she began her task, and id not pause until it was done. The last dish the wall.

It was only nine o'clock, but she did not go into the wall.

It was only nine o'clock, but she did not go into the wall.

It was only nine o'clock, but she did not go into the wall.

It was only nine o'clock, but she did not go into the wall.

It was only nine o'clock, but she did not go into the wall.

At first they were pleasant once. Her mother could not gorrows; then a voice seemed to not her long sorrows; then a voice seemed to not her long sorrows; then a voice seemed to not her that the heart underneath the grave-god was from the calling her to her bosom:

"Come, come, come!" called the far-off voice.

"Come, come, come of welve. The house was still; raw and throught was in her bosom!" and through the churchyard gate, on to those two man she opened the outside door belind her, and through the churchyard gate, on to those two man she opened the outside door belind her was in the fa

stone, which the poor child had been tracing blindly with her fingers. It folded over the two graves its mantle of peace; it lay like a snowy a garment her shining limbs; it was more mereiful to her than the world, but she heeded not its ministry.

ministry.

All her sorrows were locked, save one. She neither of that grave sweet, low tones seemed to arise. The she thought it may have been only the snow its upon her hair; she felt a spirit-kiss upon her hair; she felt a spirit-kiss upon her hair.

She lay upon the cold, bare earth no longer.

forehead,

the Her head was lifted to a soft, loving bosom. She at Day and found rest at last, and she murmured, as she had found rest at last, and she murmured, as she had so many times done at her mother's knee.

"God keep little Josie, and take her to heaven fis when she dies."

And gently, gently fell the snow over the two graves—over the sleeping child. They called in twe winte bittle bed in the morning. She was not in the kitchen, she was losie?

An I hurrying feet of Mrs. Nash. What strange had worn the day before hung across the fields into the churchyard? Your face the across the fields into the churchyard? Your face it across the fields into the churchyard? Your face that dead child's face. Your voice cannot awaken and so her, be its at bone of life as before. The sun sher, be its at bone of life as before. They wall find way rise, and care, and sorrow, and toil go on the beidle a while now. The aching feet shall find with the beidle a while now. The aching feet shall find with the beidle a while now. The aching feet shall find with the beidle a while now. The aching feet shall find with the beidle a while now. The aching feet shall find with the state of the characters of the characters

The Abattoirs at Communipaw, near Jersey City, N. J.

ERORTETX after the formal opening of the model abattoirs or alaughterhouses at Communipaw.

In model abattoirs or alaughterhouses at Communipaw.

In casion and admirable arrangement of the buildings, year and the new mode of slaughtering beeves, were presented to the public with an accuracy which must have apply our small butcher-shops could not fall noticing that more brutality was used upon the creatures than was more brutality was used upon the creatures than was more brutality was used upon the creatures than was nore brutality was to secure death. According to methods in which were formerly general in their application, and more brutality was to secure death. According to methods in wave by no means exceptions to the practice, beeves the killed with heavy hammers, the butcher pegging was awed across the throat until their heads were either pounded to death or seeved from their bodies. When the bodies were although years nearly seeved from their bodies. When the bodies were although the work is his performed at the abattoirs is as humane and painless to the naimal as the taking of life can be; and as a pose of the death of the business is done by machinery, the constructions, and consequently, according to the naimal as the taking of life can be; and a pose of the business is done by machinery, the constructions. Upon recent observation, we found that this method of slaughtering was the object of our former blacks are about first being research that was about 1,500, that of hogs was during repeared the apartment in which hogs are slaughtered is submined by many than a representation of this protein of the volve.

The apartment in which however of cattle hilled, nearly ten times as great, and we now give a faithful chan recent is that of the pen into which the work is presented from their pen into which the summal as the conditions, and consequently for the apartment in which hogs are slaughtered in the pen into which the summal and of the pen into which the summal and of the pen into which summal and our fi

r. then my gradiantar, Hitting in the arms of he husband, and make the first sequence of a wind a sequence of a word to har.

THE SYNOW SITE OUT OF STATES AND STATES OUT OF STATES AND STATES OF ST

a most extensive and complete lard manufactory is in command to peraction.

Here are eight monstor iron caldrons, into which the raw material is thrown; a powerful current of steam lies introduced from beneath, and the ist a rapidly reduced to a liquid state. It is then run off into smaller value, where it remains to actit and cool sufficiently to be packed for shipping. During the bung season one hundred and iventy tieres of pure lard and forty decrees of soap greese are drawn off daily. The acid ment at the bottom of the vats is removed, and assists in filing up the Backensder Pres.

With all the hurry and confusion incident to the immense amount of work done, it is remarkable how the building cen be kept in so theferastes a condition, and all the above performed in such a guist and orderly manner. The most scruptions cleaning in overy department, and the ventilistion is perfect.

"The Toast." From the Orig C. D'Unker, at Dusseldorf. THE Dusseldorf painters have the f

THE Dusseldorf painters have the faculty of mating their pictures explain themselves, and our engraving of "The Toast" is no exception. The minuteness of detail, the truth of expression, and the force of character represented, appeal directly to the comprehension, and convey the artist's meaning more thoroughly than a volume of written words. We have the most of the varieties of "respectability" during the most of the varieties of "respectability" during use most of the varieties presented by the grandito-dust in and that particular warfety represented by the granditoman who is seeking to detain the pretty waiting, man who is seeking to detain the pretty waiting, and the particular warfety represented by the granditor of the picture, as we publish it, was drawn on the wood at the fally reproduces the intention of the original painting.

Fishing in the Mississippi River, Opposite

Memphis, Tenn.

The Father of Waters may not be so attractive to the fastitious angler as some of those quiet mountain pools where the shy trout disport. Still, because the the turbid boson of the retaining steam the finary tribes are plentiful, and possess many virtues accept both the outsine. The puffic and more than of search may of the "native population" into the adjoining a search may of the "native population" into the adjoining a search may of the "native population" into the adjoining still on the Mississippl. For a national dish, a catish chowder, in and as can be served up at Momphis of Wisburg, or thereabouts, is something that our epicures need not be ashamed of, and for the facilities of which many a poor household on the banks of the big Triver have reason to be thankful. A Mississippl catish, correctly done into a chowder, is certainly no "assertine." It is an institution belonging to those parks, the same as roast opossum stuffed with sweet potatoes. When the times are ohard many of the inhabitants along the river-oil side find no other occupation than with line or esine to an wicker-work is often used, being a large conteal basket wirming down stream, rush unawares, and rarely find the way our again, except into the faberman's pot, our engraving responeents a fishing some on the Missis.

RUSSIAN JUSTICE.—Madane Guerrabella is the daughter of the Hon. Samuel Ward became acquainted with a Rivistol, England When at school in Paris, a few years ago, Miss Ward became acquainted with a Russian of noble family, and to all piperance both in heart and mind, as well as birth. After a coursibility out of localities between the allied powers of Europe and Russia, the nobleman abandoned his newmands with a pair reason for se doing that his maringe, not having been authorized by the Emperor. Burdewing that his maringe, not having been authorized by the Emperor. Or or seleminated by the Greek Church, was null and or soleminated by the Greek Church, was null and core of the range of right, which is Scharacter. With that noble sense of right, which is Scharacter. With that noble sense of right, which is Scharacter. With that noble sense of right, which is Scharacter. With that noble sense of right, which is Scharacter. With that noble sense of right, which is Scharacter. With that noble sense of right, which is Scharacter. With that noble sense of right, which is Scharacter. With the abotts of his subject, and deeply sympacialized with the lady. He medically overed him to make such attoement to be from his abortion of rank in the army, to appear before him, and appealed to him or the course would yield her. After the casemony, at which the Emperor himself was present, he turned to the him and the character with the established religion of the character with the established religion of the character with the search of the commanded him to make such attended to the with and the and the search of the commanded him to make such attended to the with the analysis of the remainded.

The Emperor character with the setablish of the character is and the character is a present, he turned to the character is the such of the character with the s

TROSE who have read Eugene Sue's "Myse series of Para" "Wil remember that two of the most statement of Para" "Wil remember that two of the most statement or seventeen, bearing the name of Fleur of large as a German prince in the movel are a young grid of he as a German prince in diagnies; and when he first an few counters Fleur of Marie, who turns out to be his own long lost daughter, abe is living in one of the viset holes in Paris. Most of the readers of the novel doub. his less suppose that the story of the young gri's high the moppose that the story of the young gri's high to be a bandoment in infancy by a heartless of the rather. of the abundoment in infancy by a heartless of the author. I shall be a shap the story of the young gri's high facts which and reflect a simply the creation of the author. I shall be a shap the strain of the French moders. The French will be a short time before the overthrow of the heart shall be short time before the overthrow of the few some state of the French moderate to seek askey for life and fortune in fingland and Germany, she never the high rank and the well-known fact that also was a Russian and the well-known fact that also was a Russian and between the state will be state the state of the few means and the well-known fact that also was a Russian and between the mediatured. So long as abe dut not meddie with plots of milled.

Robesniere had not been long in yower before she learned, to her cost, how great a mistake she and mad mad in trasting to such a protection. Denounced under the interest of being a say and a completator seams the learned for the princes was summoned to appear before the usual tribunal, was hastly tried. After the interest of being in a summoned to appear to form the times, and was condemned to diship the company per scrope to the fame, and was condemned to dearned to prison to swart the execution of the said of the fame, when carried to prison to swart the execution of the said of the scrope of the prison. It so happened that cade one of the prison, when a scori period, asprehenced a ske smaller to the tragetal bequeathed by each victim in turn, at last came fute the bequeathed by each victim in turn, at last came fute the beauty of Rosale, her up to the prison, manner the band of a weakherwoman of the prison, when the condition of the little Rosale, for the prison, was no etwached by the forlors condition of the little Rosale, for the scrope of the prison, was an event dependent upon her for support, was so trake are assumed the care of the rhesult.

The beauty of Rosale, her unusual intelligence, con the state of the said of the care of the kindly washerwoman of the little Rosale, and ways, and her anxious desire to help her beneficially and washerwoman of the little for her an analyse state the said of the care of the kindly washerwoman of the care of the kindly washerwomen.

countries was saior the formnation of the Reign of Rew A few years asior the formulation of the Patheren.

A few years a Let of its retinns who had belonged to other countries was prepared and published as widely as my becoming one by locking somewhat the Count Researched by my locking somewhat the benefit of the stater's means, and he then tearing of concerned to the benefit of the stater's means, and he then tearing of concerned to the benefit of the stater's matter, which her misplaced door manded there divers were utderly fruitless, as all trace of you the autorities, willingly rendered every seasistance in green the papers offering large rewards to any one who would give information; but as good Mother Bertot did not in the count in the day appear offering large rewards to any one who would give information; but as good Mother Bertot did not in the count in the day appear offering large rewards to suppensed in all face of the states, and previous as fast he reintense of these for the mother of the fold of the mother was spent by the count in the day appear offering large restracts with the four mother of the latic girl, with a banke of time, at the events of the benuty of the little girl, and with a formation and the region as and her young sestiant were no other than the good of a kind Providence, whose ways are so often not little and bence was knich arreaded him; for this weatherwoman and the Hould Grand Batchere, whicher here are weaver ways are so often not little our ways, which arreaded him; for this weatherwoman of the Hould Grand Batchere, whicher a washerwoman of the Hould Grand Batchere, whicher the count and the count and the count, arranged as when the prison of which I do not may a that it an actual her where I gour man, " and the count, turning to Madamo " " Rosalic, ar," was the answer. But when I add when give any was a ling fatou of the latic of th

The count was instantly convinced that he had at last broad his rafee; but, to make saverance doubly sure, me addressed a few words to her in Polish. The month in Rosalie heard the words, which recalled the const that Rosalie heard the words, which recalled the can dear remembrance of her infancy, she burnst into tears, we and throwing herself into the arms of the count, she grandly with the same of the count, she family with a large and throwing herself into the arms of the count, in the family what you say! Repeat the words again! It is in the language in which my dear mether used to talk to the same.

"Rosalie! my Rosalie!" said the count, profoundly bected, and alsoping the child in his arms. "I have and you at a last." Yee, you are my mee, the daughter my beloved saiter." ood woman, you shall always, be her mother—you mewer be parked while you live. As you took the oned organs into your family, and cared for her a mother's love, your family shall henceforth be

shall never be parced while you live. As you took the paland meet or parced while you live. As you took the part of mine."

The count was a good as his word. Mother Bertot by The count was a good as his word. Mother Bertot by The count was a good as his word. Mother Bertot by the part of mine."

The count was ready to return home. They accompanied whit and Section will be Hotel Grand Batchiere, until the count was ready to return home. They accompanied whit and Section was ready to reduced the Directory of Williams Bartot's som were clouded at he Directory of Williams Bartot's som were clouded at he Directory of William, in entered the sermy, and were on the staff of Fruce discovered the Directory of William, in the Youlstownki. How claughted also reduced the thin the Goverer from their greated in find the time in married Poland gontiemen of high social position.

BURIED ALIVE.

In the year 1810, a case of living inhuma-alon happened in France, attended with circumstances which go far to warrant the assertion that truth is in-deed stranger than fiction. The hercure of the story was Mademoissile Lajouesade, a young girl of illustrious

the numerous auttors was Julien Boauck, a poor likers. Between the her numerous auttors was Julien Boauck, a poor likers, teur. or journalist, of Para. His labelts and general anniability had recommended him to the notice of the and lood; but her pride of birth decided her, finally, to reflect him, and to weed a Monaieur Renelle, a banker, however, this gentleman neglected, and palabas even however, this gentleman neglected, and palabas even however, the gentleman neglected, and palabas even more possitively lik-teated her. Having passed with him some weretched years, she died—at least her condition and conselver reserved bed death as to deceive every one who saw her. She was builed, not in a want, but in name of which the romate purce, and the lover journeys from the cap, that do greeve in the lover journeys from the cap, is with the romate purchase of distributing the bar, when ing other and possessing humself of its luxurisant teases. He had been for the brown of deceived eyes. In tig is and just had been buried also, with the romate purchase of distributing the bar. What had been capelled and her was a coursed by the the streeted by the uncloang of the belowd eyes. In tig is the stand is in the set of detectioning the bar, when in open it and he had been for the brown of the proper from the letters was not add allogeliher departed; and also more underly on he is arrested by the volume the letters was not add. Treatly was not add. If the brown of over manifold her brown of lower and head to original beauth. Her here to returned to more when many, and this last lesson of lowe manifold the proper from the lower was not and the last stand and the last lesson of lowe manifold to detail the her frender would be manifold with him to her revursace that her frender would be not been the lower of the

THE PARISIAN JOURNAIS INTERES, 500

THE PARISIAN JOURNAIS INTERES to Journal alignular story, which, though romantic, is quite true;

A young gentleman named, we will say Charles, on coning of say, entered on a Parisian life with 25,000 Pull frames a year. Forty years ago the young sarisface;

In Paul de Kock's romances played satameally on six fewers. Times are changed actice then, and Charles for the remance and second not keep a carriage, nor a stylish danserae, and second not keep a carriage, nor a stylish danserae, but say one ever spoke of that losung morey as the club, But he contrived to ruin himself though. He went into the contrived to ruin himself though. He was never and world, he went to the citaba, and kept a misterse, but aday in one of contrived to ruin manners. He was more than half day like within the means. He was never and selected, at which he lost continually. He was never and solved, and when he lost continually the tried speculating in stocks, at which he had, however, nothing of the carrant nutucky fellow. He went to the farm bull of the carrant nutucky fellow. He went to the farm bull of the carrant nutucky fellow. He went to the farm bull of the carrant nutucky fellow. He went to the farm bull of the carrant nutucky fellow. He went to the farm bull of the carrant nutucky fellow. He went to the farm bull of the carrant nutucky fellow. He went to the farm bull of the carrant nutucky fellow. He went to the farm bull of the carrant nutucky fellow. He went to the farm bull of the carrant nutucky fellow. He went to the farm bull of the carrant nutucky fellow. He went to the farm half it was evident that her eyes and deck here of the mask it was a right to farm to the part passed time of the day and draphylay a face which stops belighted wared in groung has though it a possessor may be forty. The lines were perfectly statusquity, and the part passed time will be made in the part passed time will be made in the part passed time were perfectly statusquity and the part passed time for the fall

the decrease of the control of the c

THE VALUE OF TEARS.—Many stories are to the kind, charitable disposition of Engenie, all told of the kind, charitable disposition of Engenie, all temperes of the French. The Emperes the Engress at the French. The Emperes to felging attended one of the small theatree to see the play of second and the first the seed of the small theatree to see the play of second the first the seed of the temperes was on much impressed that she sent for the Engage-manager after the set, to inquire who the girl was, of and a lover to the fore tears.

And a lover to the form of the first the seed of the first thin a dowered the them was to the first the seed of the s

THE FATAL KISS.—As a contribution to the boundaries of suitoide, an incident may be related until an entroisities of suitoide, an incident may be related until attending the boundaries of suitoide, an incident may be related until ancer latithi. Cornelius Yess, the celebrated Dutch painter, is the bero. His mistress being seized with his painter, is the bero. His mistress being seized with the painter, is the bero. His mistress being seized with the common post-house, where none but the partial seized with the mistress his previously say, wreathing with death, and contrived to reach and touch with it the mid-like having previously deposited a lervent hisso is a stick, having previously deposited a lervent hisso in an extraoring and contrived to reach and touch with it the manner of the agonaring lade. His his was returned, and extraoring and contrived to reach and touch with it the prograded with the prograded with the his most in the prograded with the plague poison to his own lips, the prograded with the prograded of the attention of any painter and the weaker).—Eirst chools previg yeth, the plague poison to his own lips, the prograded of predicting the various plander who his own lips, the heavening of that day found him a corpse. The subject mon his bold enough to waste through horror to plating.

A MENY mater an interce in the weaker)—Eirst chools previge yeth, the place an interce he weaker)—Eirst chools previge yeth, the place he he before a mirror. This will denote—fair. Request her his waster has a mirror. This will denote—weak. The will denote when a rival—such seef, the the history waster here he weakers.

FUN FOR THE FAMILY.

BEFORE marriage a young man is only too happy to give a lock of his hair to his wrecheart. After marriage the darling creature usually helps herself, and without the use of scassors at that.

A BENEVOLENT gentleman, passing a farmhouse, saw a baby brandishing a chiest, to its imminent
dianger. Taking away the sharp-edged tool, he sought
the mother.
It thought it my duty," he said, "to tell you that
your little child has got the chisel." to tell you that
your little child has got the chisel." you. I know something was the matter with that
child, and didn't know what it was. They've got it
awful down at the village."

A PREXITY and young actrees invited several in steacthorders to take tea with her. As her mother was in steach to be a point, and in sea your in the good old indy said.

"There are lots of things my daughter is sadly in seed of. She ought to have a paint, a set of clees, a condition of tarquisises, a box of dominees, a bronze clock." Ploody was so rude as to interrupt this maternal resilicant, and it passed was quitely enough. Not me accompanie to the interrupt this maternal day, as many parcels came to the little actress as she had stockirokers to tea. She opened them eagerly, and dominees.

Why is dough like the sun?—Because, when it rises, it is light.

A window said one day to her daughter:
"When you are of my age, you will be dreaming of
"Yes, mamma," replied the young lady, "for the
second time."

Ar one of our Sunday-schools an inspector select the children if they could quote any text of Scrupture which forbide a min baying two wives. One of the children agely quoted in reply the text: "No man can serve two masters."

" "HALLO, steward," exclaims a fellow in one of the steamboats, after having retired to bed, "hallo, has steward," what, massay " professions the way bill."

"Bring me the way bill."
"Bring me the way bill."
" "I want to see if these bedbugs put down their to manes for this berth before I did. If not, I want them then the transdout."

Tarnov our structure as soul, set died without a soul and what a soul, set died without a soul and a soul, set died without a soul and what that swallowed Jonah.

By dabe is Jodes—Daddle Jodes. I ab the out ing code so that I deve cad talk plaid. I frued seep, out if die word to preved it, ander bouth root the year. The development is the year. Two tracted wenty systed at old wibbed's notetrue have bid treed, Two swallowed ecough of the year. Two tracted wenty systed at old wibbed's notetrue have bid treed. Two swallowed ecough of the year. By the to do use. Dothing udder the sear the tot of good wibbed's like the tot ward ward the year.

An auctioneer, while expatiating on the an energy of the angent of a telescope, agely observed:

"How often has the widow's heart leaped for joy when abe has beheld her husband at a distance, brought near to her by such an instrument as this."

"For our your tongue a little further," said out a physician to a female patient, as little further, on mann, if you please—a little further will."

"Why, doctor, do you think there is no end to a be woman's tongue?" creating the property of the contains tongue?" creating the contains tongue?"

A LOTTERN is advertised in Delaware, for the purpose of drawing comfortable berths in a burning-ground."

". We want you to make for the church," said a countrynan to a carpenter, "two new commandments before the good sound timber, "You'd better take some "nots" out of the commandments then," replied the carpenter.

A LADY, who bad wery recently married, perceiving her husband enter the parlor, stole secretly perceiving her husband enter the parlor, stole secretly perceiving her husband days that have a said also effended common decency, when the young lady unwritingly exclaimed:

A LITTLE girl showed her four-year old cousin a star, saying:

A LITTLE girl showed her four-year old world.

"No, it ain!," said he.
"Then why don't it keep the rain off?" asked he.
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"Then why don't it keep the rain off?" asked he.
"Then why don't it keep the rain off?" asked he.
"Then why don't it keep the rain off?" asked he.
"The will be devery Sunday."

A FIXEND Bays he has been without money so long, that his head aches "ready to split" when he tries to recollect how a gold dollar looks.

A CELEBRATED divine, who prided himself on the originality of his/sermons, was once fold, iocularly, that a sermon he had preached was excellent, "but," lead the wag who told him, "I had previously read every word of it in a book I have at home." The adonished elegyman begged ton a sight of the yolune, "Oh, I have no doubt you have the same book in your library—it is Webter's Divitionary!"

AN Irishman meeting another just landed and from an emigrate-sing, shook hands with him, and to then, looking him in the face for a moment, exclaimed: for "Falb, an" I thought it was you, an' you thought it go was me; but, be jabere, it's maither of us?"

A TEACHER at a national school recently asked a boy which is the highest dignitary in the Ohurch. After looking up and looking down, north, east, south, war and wast, the boy innocently replied:

A SHOPKEEPER having an emply cask, which he wished to dispose of, placed the folion his door, and with chalk wrote upon it, "for sail." A wazgitak school-boy passing that way shortly after, immediately wrote underneath, "for freight or passage, apply at the bung-lode."

A DRUKKEN man fell asleep on the roadside, where a pig found him and began to lick him on the mouth. "Who" klesing me now?" exclaimed the drunkard. "What a capital thing it is to be in favor with women."

Ir a man who makes a deposition is a de-positor, does R necessarily follow that the man who makes an allegation is an alligator?

A SCHOOL-BOX down East, who was noted among his play-fellows for his railes among the gills, was resulting in the Oil Testament; when countg to the oil play-fellows for his railes was asked was resulting in the Oil Testament; when your asked what it meant. The your safer paused, scratched his head, but gave no answer; when up jumped a more precedous metht, and cried out:

I know what it mass, means, measter. It means huggin's my round the griel For Tom Boss as always huggin's my round the griel For Tom Boss as always huggin's my round the waist, and it makes 'em as lad as can be!"

As an weridence that the matives of Burmah will ast almost anything; if is related that while an followers observed him esting some cheece, and in prowiling about the baggage they presently came upon what they took to be a saimlar wellers, you which turned out to be a bar of yellow soap. They did not discover their matics, nor discontinue their stacks upon it until their mouths were foaming with the lather, and for such mathres.

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